

THE AMERICAN

JOURNAL OF LITERATURE, SCIENCE, THE ARTS, AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

VOL. XVII.—NO. 434.

PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1888.

PRICE, 6 CENTS.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE FOUR GREAT ANNUALS

All Stories and Pictures New,
Original, and Fascinating.

CHATTERBOX FOR 1888.

The Genuine Chatterbox contains a great variety of original stories, sketches, and poems for the young, and every illustration which appears in it is expressly designed for this work by the most eminent English artists. Over 200 full-page original illustrations. 1 vol., illuminated covers, \$1.25; cloth, \$1.75.

OLIVER OPTIC'S ANNUAL.

This is the leading book of its kind of the year, and is an attractive collection of popular children's stories with original illustrations by the best known American artists, engraved by Andrew, with two colored plates. 1 vol., 4to, illuminated covers, frontispiece and plate, \$1.50.

LITTLE ONE'S ANNUAL FOR 1888.

Illustrated Stories and Poems edited by WILLIAM T. ADAMS (Oliver Optic), and embellished with 370 entirely original illustrations by the most celebrated book illustrators in America, engraved on wood in the highest style by Andrew. 1 vol., 4to, illuminated covers, \$1.75; cloth, full gilt, \$2.25.

THE NURSERY---Q.

The bound volume of this popular annual, now in its TWENTY-THIRD YEAR, is enlarged in size and printed on tinted and calendar paper. It consists of original stories and new illustrations. 1 vol. royal octavo, illuminated covers, \$1.25.

. For sale by all booksellers, or sent, prepaid, on receipt of price, by

ESTES & LAURIAT, Publishers, Boston.

IF YOU WANT

—BOOKS—

USE THE

Presbyterian Board of Publication and
Sabbath-School Work,
1334 CHESTNUT STREET.

WANTED

COPIES OF "THE AMERICAN"
OF NOVEMBER 17, 1888.

10 cents each will be paid for a limited number
(say 20).

THE AMERICAN,
921 ARCH STREET, Philadelphia.

FINE ARTS.

McCLEES'

GALLERIES,

1417 CHESTNUT STREET.

SPECIAL EXHIBITION OF THE SELECT
ETCHED WORK OF THE DISTIN-

GUISHED AMERICAN ARTIST,

PETER MORAN.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MACMILLAN & CO.'S NEW BOOKS.

LIBRARY EDITION OF ROBERT ELSMERE.

ROBERT ELSMERE. By Mrs. Humphry Ward, author of "Miss Bretherton," "Milly and Olly," etc. Library Edition. 2 vols. Globe 8vo. \$3.00. A work of true genius.—*New York Tribune*. It is indeed a great book.—*American Magazine*. One of the most remarkable novels ever written.—*Boston Beacon*.

A masterpiece. Certainly it is better worthy of study than anything in the literature of recent years. The production of "Robert Elsmere" is distinction for our generation.—*St. Paul Pioneer Press*.

One of the strongest works of fiction that has appeared in England since "George Eliot"—*Critic*.

THE LATE EMPEROR FREDERICK.

FREDERICK, CROWN PRINCE AND EMPEROR. A Biographical sketch Dedicated to his Memory. By Rennell Rodd, with an Introduction by her Majesty the Empress Frederick. With photograph portrait. 12mo. \$1.25.

BY MATTHEW ARNOLD.

ESSAYS IN CRITICISM. Second Series. By Matthew Arnold, with prefatory Note by Lord Coleridge. Globe 8vo. \$1.50.

CONTENTS:

The Study of Poetry, Milton,
John Keats,
The Masque, Byron,
Wordsworth, Count Leon Tolstoi,
Shelley, Amiel.

BY J. H. SHORTHOUSE.

THE COUNTESS EVE. By J. H. Shorthouse, author of "John Inglesant," "Sir Percival," etc. 12mo. \$1.

BY HENRY JAMES.

THE ASPERN PAPERS; and other stories. By Henry James, author of "The American," "Daisy Miller," "The Princess Casamassima," etc., etc. 12mo. \$1.50.

THE AMERICAN COMMONWEALTH. By James Bryce, O. C. S. M. P., Regius Professor of Civil Law in the University of Oxford, author of "The Holy Roman Empire." 2 vols. 8vo. shortly.

CHARLES LAMB'S ESSAYS OF ELIA.

Printed on hand-made paper at the Chiswick Press, edited by Augustine Birrell. With six etchings by Herbert Railton. 2 vols. Pot 8vo. \$3.50; gilt top \$4.75; a so an edition on large paper, limited to 100 copies. 2 vols. Post 8mo \$7. Charles Lamb would count himself a fortunate man could he see the new edition of "The Essays of Elia" which Macmillan & Co. send us. . . . These matchless essays are issued in two small volumes, beautifully printed on the kind of paper that ought to receive such humor and such thought interspersed with miniature likeness, by Herbert Railton. The editor Mr. Birrell, contributes a characteristically bright introduction.—*Christian Union*.

GOLDEN TREASURY SERIES. NEW VOLUME.

THE PHÆDRUS, LYSIS, AND PROTAGORAS OF PLATO. A new and literal translation, mainly from the text of Bekker. By J. Wright, M. A. 18mo, \$1.25.

PROLEGOMENA TO THE HISTORY OF ISRAEL. With a reprint of the article "Israel" from the Encyclopædia Britannica. By Julius Wellhausen. Translated from the German, under the author's supervision, by J. Sutherland Black, M. A., and Allan Menzies, B. D., with Preface by Prof. E. Robertson Smith. 8vo, \$4.

MACMILLAN & CO., NEW YORK.
112 4TH AVENUE.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

JUST PUBLISHED!

LEAVES FROM THE LIFE OF A GOOD-FOR-NOTHING.

By JOSEPH F. VON EICHENDORFF. Translated by Mrs. A. L. Wister. Beautifully illustrated. Printed on Fine Plate Paper throughout. Small 4to. Handsomely bound in cloth, gilt top, rough edges. \$5.00. Full leather, stamped. \$6.00. Tree calf. \$10.00.

THE WRITER'S HANDBOOK.

A Guide to the Art of Composition, embracing a general Treatise on Composition and Style, instruction in English Composition, with Exercises for Paraphrasing; and an Elaborate Letter Writer's vademecum. Uniform with "Brewer's Reader's Handbook," and forming a new volume of "The Reader's Reference Library." 12mo. Half morocco. \$2.50. Half Russia. \$3.50.

PARADOXES OF A PHILISTINE.

A collection of fugitive essays dealing with life, literature, and manners from an unconventional point of view. By WM. S. WALSH. 16mo. \$1.00.

THE QUICK OR THE DEAD?

By AMELIE RIVES. A new Edition in Book Form. Suitable for the library or centre table. 12mo. Large print with Portrait. \$1.

This edition contains a preface just written by the author, giving an explanation of her motive in writing the story and answering the objections of her critics.

THIS WICKED WORLD.

By MRS. H. LOVETT CAMERON, author of "A Devout Lover," "In a Grass Country," etc. No. 2 of Lippincott's Series of Select Novels. 16mo. Paper. 25 cents. Half cloth. 50 cents.

. For sale by all Booksellers. Sent by mail post-paid, on receipt of the price.

J. B. LIPPINCOTT COMPANY, Publishers,
715 and 717 Market Street, Philada.

NOW READY.

GREAT SIMULTANEOUS PUBLICATION

—IN—

AMERICA AND ENGLAND.

OF THE

Grand Christmas Double Number of the
LONDON GRAPHIC.

ALSO JUST OUT,

YULE TIDE, HOLLY LEAVES, CHATTERBOX
CHRISTMAS-BOX.

With beautiful colored plates and engravings.

PRICE, 50 CENTS EACH.

OF ALL NEWSDEALERS.

THE INTERNATIONAL NEWS CO.,
NEW YORK.

THE AMERICAN

A NATIONAL JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, ON EACH SATURDAY.

THE AMERICAN COMPANY, LIMITED, PROPRIETORS
WHARTON BARKER, President.
HOWARD M. JENKINS, Sec. and Treas.
ROBERT ELLIS THOMPSON, Chief Editorial Contributor.

Business and Editorial Offices:
No. 921 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER:

REVIEW OF THE WEEK,	99
EDITORIALS:	
The Senate Bill,	101
The Census of 1890,	102
SPECIAL ARTICLES:	
Rénan's History of the People of Israel,	102
Browning Study,	104
WEEKLY NOTES,	104
SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE:	
English Doctors of Medicine,	105
REVIEWS:	
Everett's "Poetry, Comedy, and Duty,"	109
Holiday Volumes,	107
Hurlbert's "Ireland under Coercion,"	107
Briefer Notices,	107
THE MAGAZINES,	108
AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS,	108
PERIODICAL LITERATURE,	109
SCIENCE NOTES,	109
CRITICAL AND OTHER NOTES,	109
PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED,	110
THE ZOLA BOOKS IN LONDON,	110
DRIFT,	111

SUBSCRIPTIONS AND ADVERTISING.

Subscription, \$3.00 per annum. Subscribers must notify us when they wish to discontinue.

Advertising rates for short or long time furnished on application.

Specimen copies sent upon application.

A copy will be sent free to each advertiser during the continuance of his advertisement.

CHECKS, POSTAL ORDERS, ETC., should be drawn to order of HOWARD M. JENKINS, TREASURER.

*Address through post-office: "THE AMERICAN, Box 924, Philadelphia."

*THE AMERICAN is on sale at the following news stands:

Mangan's, 41 South Eighth street; Wanamaker's, Book Department; T. A. Cullen's, 107 South Broad street; Continental News Stand, Continental Hotel; Fifth and Chestnut streets; etc.

STATIONARY, ETC.

THINGS YOU WANT

\$1.50	Will buy a gold fountain pen and quart of our imperial Ink. Regular price \$2.50.
20 CTS.	Will buy a pound of Flax paper, 6 quires to the pound
50 CTS.	Will buy a Lap Tablet. Former price 85 cents.
50 CTS.	Will buy a plush box with paper and envelopes. Former price 85 cents.
\$3.50.	Will buy a Copying Press 10 x 12 size
\$1.35.	Will buy 1,000 white high cut xx-6 envelopes.

HOSKINS,
MANUFACTURING STATIONERS,
927 Arch Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

FINE ARTS.



Parlor Mirrors,
Engravings'
Etchings,
Paintings,
Easels,
Pedestals,
Picture Frames,
Etc.,

GEO. C. NEWMAN,

806 Market Street,

PHILADELPHIA, PENNA.

DRY GOODS.

FOR DRY GOODS

THE BEST PLACE IS

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER'S,

MARKET }
EIGHTH } STREETS.
FILBERT }

One of the largest buildings in the city, and the Largest Establishment in America devoted exclusively to

---: DRY : GOODS :---

The stock includes Silks, Dress Goods, Trimmings, Millinery, Hosiery and Underwear, Gloves, House-furnishing Goods, Carpets, Ready-made Dresses and Wraps, and everything that may be needed either for dress or house-furnishing purposes. It is believed that unusual inducements are offered, as the stock is among the largest to be found in the American market and the prices are guaranteed to be uniformly as low as elsewhere on similar qualities of Goods.

SEED WAREHOUSES.

DAVID LANDRETH & SONS,

The Oldest Established and Most Complete Seed Establishment in America. Over one hundred (100) years in business.

Over 1,500 acres under cultivation growing



21 and 23 S. Sixth Street, and S. E. Cor. of Delaware Avenue and Arch Street, Phila.

SEEDS, IMPLEMENTS, AND TOOLS,

and all other requisites for Garden and Farm. Catalogue and prices mailed free on application.

WANAMAKER'S.

Philadelphia, December, 1888.

BOOK NEWS is made to tell you how you can get your Books without doubt or risk, and for far less money than you suppose—if you've been trusting to the common run of dealers and price-lists. Every month a list of the New Books with a sample of their substance, or the opinion of the best critics as to their worth. And a reason for the opinion: *you* might not agree with the critics.

Chat of authors and publishers, original articles on bookish subjects, and with each issue a plate-paper portrait of a notable writer. 5c. 50c a year.

Sample copy by mail, free.

We've a big table in our Book Department where a sample of the new books lands at the first jump. Always full of the latest. Look and welcome.

Any proper Book is here, or we'll get it.

JOHN WANAMAKER,

Philadelphia.

FINE JEWELRY.

FIFTY DOLLARS

J. E. Caldwell & Co.'s Fifty Dollar Ladies' Watch, the same quality as the celebrated Century Watch for gentleman, is the best Time Piece ever offered for this value.

IMPORTED 18 KARAT

ADJUSTED GOLD

MOVEMENT CASES

Open Face or Hunting Case

J. E. Caldwell & Co.

902 Chestnut Street.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BABYHOOD.—DEVOTED TO THE CARE OF Infants. \$1.50 a year. P. O. Box 3123, New York. Sold by all Newsdealers. 15 cents a copy.

THE AMERICAN.

VOL. XVII.—NO. 434.

PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1888.

PRICE, 6 CENTS

REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

AT this writing, the election of members of the House of Representatives seems to be very nearly closed. There has been no decision in West Virginia whether to certify the election of the members who have a majority of votes, or to upset the majority by altering the returns. In Virginia, however, the vote has been officially canvassed, showing the election of two Republicans, in Maryland it is announced that the Governor has signed the certificate for Mr. Stockbridge, (Rep.), and in Tennessee, Tuesday, Governor Taylor decided to issue the certificate to Evans (Rep.) in the Chattanooga district. One district of North Carolina, and three in West Virginia now appear to be all that are open to dispute.

It does not seem, therefore, that the majority of the next House is even yet settled. But the margin of contest is now very narrow. If the Republicans are deprived of all the members in West Virginia, and of the one other just named, the Democrats would have 162 members, and the Republicans 163. If, however, only one of the Republicans elected in West Virginia, (Atkinson), shall be counted out, as now seems likely, and two are returned, and if Cheatham, (N. C.), is given his certificate, as we incline to think he will be—the Maryland example pointing that way,—the Republicans will have 166 members and the Democrats 159.

It is worthy of note that these scalawag proceedings are all in Southern States, all question as to who was elected and who was not having been settled within a few days of the election, in all the Northern districts.

SUPPOSE the plan to control the House by the counting-out method should succeed so far as to make a nominal Democratic majority, and to enable Mr. Clark to deliver the organization over to Mr. Carlisle, how far would it benefit Mr. Gorman's plans, in the long run? Of course the men dishonestly unseated would contest, and the cases would be subjected to the sifting examination of the Committee on Elections. Even if there should be an unscrupulous majority on that committee, there will be a minority, who will insist on getting at the bottom facts, and they will put these before the House in a minority report. Do the Southern Democrats think the representatives of their party in the House have no men of honesty and principle, who will vote with the Republicans to seat the men who have been really elected? If so, let them scan the record of the Forty-ninth and Fiftieth Congresses in this respect. In the former the Committee itself contained at least one Democrat who refused to be influenced by anything but the evidence. In both there were several such men on the floor of the House, and in no instance was an unfair report from the Committee able to secure the support of the whole of the Democratic majority. The utmost that can be achieved in this case is probably not more than a Democratic majority of three. But the shift of two votes on this issue would suffice to seat members who had been deprived unfairly of their certificates of election. There is nothing, therefore, but dishonor to be gained by any crooked dealing, and it will be a loss of time, temper, and self-respect to try to oust members of the new House who have been duly elected.

THE vote in the State of Virginia is a subject for national study. It is a political object lesson of profound interest. Practically, Virginia has raised the banner of Protection, and of the Republican party. The plurality for Mr. Cleveland, in the greatest vote ever cast in the State, is—what? *Fifteen hundred and thirty-nine!* Mr. Cleveland has 151,977; General Harrison has 150,438.

Before the election nobody expected such a result as this. It is true that early in the year it was believed Virginia might be carried for a candidate so strong as General Harrison, but when the factional dispute became hot, and two delegations were sent to Chicago, this hope died away. It is now perfectly plain that if the party had been united, and had received but a moderate support from the National Committee, Virginia would have given a good Republican majority. There was serious "gouging" on the other side, by which so many as 4,000 votes are alleged to have been lost to the Republicans; but even with this, Harrison would have had the State.

What changes Virginia? The conviction among her white citizens that the policy proposed by Mr. Carlisle and Mr. Mills would be fatal to the country's prosperity. Thousands of new men came forward this year, under that conviction, and very many of them were men who had worn the gray uniform, like General James A. Walker, who commanded the "Stonewall Brigade" in the Confederate army. These are recruits who give firmness to the Republican line. Their steadiness under the fire of a political campaign, and their determination not to be defrauded, are factors of the highest importance for the future of Virginia. Next time, gentlemen of the Free Trade movement, you may count that State out of your "solid" list.

THE plurality of General Harrison in New York State is exactly 14,372, taking the highest vote on each list of electors. *The Times*, of New York, predicted that Mr. Cleveland would have 60,000 plurality in that State. To have been 74,372 votes wide of the mark is enough to spoil the temper of any political prophet, and since election day our contemporary has been feeling its raw places with but little abatement of their soreness. Everything furnishes it with a fresh text to set forth the vileness of the Republican party, the smallness and weakness of the President-elect, and the certainty that he will be controlled by bad political influences, and be made to pay all sorts of campaign debts by unfit or absurd appointments to office. More recently, it printed an extended Washington letter, in which it was set forth in great detail that Mr. Cleveland's defeat was really due to the dissemination from mouth to ear of a great brood of reports affecting his domestic life. The despatch admitted that these were not printed, but alleged that their assiduous circulation privately,—by unfriendly Democrats in some cases,—did the mischief. All of which, as explanation for the result of the election, is of course rank nonsense. *The Times* no doubt well knows that statements and reports designed to effect a great election, circulated persistently among large bodies of people, cannot be kept out of the newspapers, and it knows that the Republican press in its magnanimous silence concerning Mr. Cleveland, and the private reports as to his affairs, represented the great body of the party. The election was decided, this time, on public issues, not on private and personal attacks.

OUR Southern Democratic friends take their defeat in very various fashions. A few of them, like the *Charleston News and Courier*, take the natural comfort of reminding themselves that it might have been a great deal worse, as Mr. Harrison is an upright, honest, "conservative" man, who never has shown a trace of enmity to their section. It also says that the Republican victory gives the Blair bill a chance, and that the great majority of the Southern people desire its passage, which is very true.

Others of the Democratic organs are furious with our Charleston contemporary for taking things so coolly. They are so angry that they have had recourse to their old methods of punishing individuals for their share in the wicked triumphs of the North.

Northern men are to be refused Southern custom because they gave money to the Republican campaign fund, and even the whole city of Pittsburg is to be laid under proscription, because a branch of the G. A. R. located there has memorialized Congress to make the display of the Confederate flag in processions and the like a penal offense,—a thing which Congress has no power to do, and which it would be very foolish to do if it had the power. As for the resolve of the South to buy iron of its own producers in so far as they can supply its needs, we think that a wise and just proposal and one which offers no injury to the North. It is one of the worst follies of the South that it has done so little in developing its own resources. A native Georgian some years ago described a funeral in that State. The coffin had been brought from the North, although the State abounds in forests on which the North itself now draws largely for its stock of fine woods. The grave was dug with northern spades. The headstone came from Vermont, although two feet of marble equally good had to be cut through in digging the grave. The advocates of Protection want to see the South develop its own resources, and become a region of industry, directed by its intelligence and not driven by its prejudices. Then the day of the cross-road politicians and county-court statesmen will be over, and Calhounism will give way to the ideas of George Washington, John Marshall, and Henry Clay.

GENERAL HARRISON has just written a very good letter to a citizen of South Carolina, a Mr. Williams, of Greenville, in that State. It is dated at Indianapolis, on November 14, and has been made public by consent of the writer. It says:

"MY DEAR SIR: Your letter of November 10 has been received. I am not ready to make any public utterances upon any public question. Every day I am solicited by special correspondents of the press to speak upon this subject or that, but I have invariably declined, and to your appeal for some expression upon the question that interests you I must, for the present, make the same answer. I understand that you have yourself been satisfied with the expressions made by me in my public utterances to visiting delegations during the campaign. When the surprise and disappointment which some of your people have felt over the result has passed away and they give some calm thought to the situation I think they will be as much surprised as I am that they should, in thought or speech, impute to me unfriendliness toward the South. The policies in legislation advised by the Republican party I believe are wholesome for the whole country, and if those who in their hearts believe with us upon these questions would act with us some other questions that you give local concern would settle themselves. Very truly yours,

BENJAMIN HARRISON."

The concluding sentences of this letter are full of truth. As we have remarked above, and have said heretofore, again and again, the policy of national development under Protection is a policy of justice to all sections. It is as helpful to South Carolina, in the Union, as to Pennsylvania or Massachusetts. It is truly "wholesome for the whole country," and it will knit together what Free Trade and Sectionalism would tear apart. It puts confidence in place of estrangement, good feeling in place of prejudice, unity in place of secession, love for the national law in place of nullification. It will be a great and noble result of the election of 1888 to have set the movement of the nation, at the beginning of its second century, in the road toward a true union of its people.

MR. HARRISON, having made more than a hundred public speeches before his election, declines now to make any more. He can hold his tongue, when the time comes for that, with tremendous force. He will not be pumped as to the make-up of his Cabinet, his views of the best policy towards Canada, his purposes as to Civil Service Reform, or any other of the interesting topics on which the newspapers would like to hear from him. His good friends, the interviewers, may gather from his speeches all the light they can as regards these points. But they may as well not waste their time in trying to get any more. He is not going to rob his inaugural of interest for the public by dealing it out piecemeal, through the reporters, before the Fourth of March. In this he is eminently wise, and if our newsmongers were as anxious to in-

form the public as they are to find something "fresh" and "special," they could get answers to most of their deep problems in Mr. Harrison's speeches and letters. Why do they not ransack and tabulate these, so as to show exactly where the President-elect stands? Why perpetrate the absurdity of asking whether he means to enforce the Civil Service Reform law, when his Senate speech on Mr. Cleveland's administration of that law, the platform adopted at Chicago, and his letter of acceptance, put the matter in the clearest light? It is nothing better than impertinence to ask him to thresh all that straw over again, when he has not time for much more important matters.

THANKSGIVING DAY has been observed by the majority of the American people with a heartiness as great as at any time since the war. A great political contest, cleanly and honorably conducted in the main, has been brought to a decisive end. A man as pure in private character as ever was chosen to the chief magistracy has been declared the people's choice. The American people have declared that there shall be no perilous experiments in the adoption of a new industrial and financial policy. The business centres report a growing confidence and an increased volume of transactions. The abundance of the harvest assures the land against want both generally and locally. All good and ennobling influences,—household, educational, reformatory, religious, and social,—are flourishing and acquiring an increased measure of the public confidence. There is an abatement of the bitterness of political partisanship, and, outside of Boston at least, a notable absence of that which is sectarian. So Uncle Sam feels well, goes to church cheerfully, and enjoys his roast turkey with a good conscience.

"But what of the people who have been beaten this year, but who were happy four years ago?" They are but the minority of the American people. This fact is concealed by a suppression of the vote of a large part of the South. South Carolina, for instance, gives Mr. Cleveland a majority of 53,000 or thereabout, and yet Mr. Harrison's election has brought joy to more homes in that State than Mr. Cleveland's would. And even this minority has reason to be thankful that the majority has acted so wisely and patriotically in calling a sober, just, God-fearing man to the presidency. Certainly it is not in America this year that the trees of the forest call upon the bramble-bush to reign over them.

THERE are signs of disturbance in the ranks of the Women's Christian Temperance Union. In Pennsylvania several local Unions have declared themselves no longer subordinate to the National body, on the ground that the latter has assumed a partisan attitude toward the Temperance reform. How far this movement will spread remains to be seen, but we doubt its being carried very far beyond this State, and perhaps one or two others. Miss Willard is such a leader as the mass of the members of the organization are likely to implicitly follow, having both enthusiasm and organizing skill. And the Third party idea naturally commends itself to persons with limited experience in the actual work of government. Its "high" plans strike them as very noble. That they are impracticable is rather a recommendation.

Miss Willard has made an explanation, too. She says that the proceedings of the national convention have been very gravely misrepresented in the reports made of its actions in all the New York newspapers. She declares the Convention did not pass the resolution declaring that those who opposed the Third Party candidates were "disloyal" to the Union. It voted that resolution down, and merely renewed the declaration, which has been adopted every year since 1882, in which the Union as a whole is pledged to the support of the Third Party, reserving liberty of dissent and contrary action to the minority. This makes matters a little more creditable to the majority, perhaps, but it does not remove the disabilities of the minority. The trouble is simply this: many "Republican women,"—as a speaker in a local Union at West Chester, the other day, designated them,—feel that the

greatest good for the country is not to be found in destroying the Republican party, and putting control into the hands of the Democratic, and they do not propose to be used for any such purpose. They have joined in the Temperance movement, not as a political, but as a social reform, and they object to being abused, either in the *Union Signal*, or elsewhere, as "disloyal," when they do not choose to lay aside their political convictions of a life-time. Every such woman, while she keeps her place in the Union, helps to increase the prestige and influence of a political movement in which she does not believe. Of course, there can be no objection to having a woman's annex to the Third Party. But there is no reasonableness in asking that an organization which exists to bring women's influence to bear upon the general question of Temperance reform shall be that annex.

AND now we hear bad reports of the new ships which were to be built from plans secured from "eminent naval architects" in England. It is reported that work has been entirely stopped on the *Texas*, at the Norfolk navy-yard, because when the plans were fully examined, it was found they could not be made to fit each other. Moreover, it is learned that in the recent manoeuvres of the British naval squadron, ships built from the same designs as the *Texas* failed to develop more than three-fourths of the speed demanded of them by the specifications.

Secretary Whitney is said to be convinced, now, of this state of facts, and we are glad to hear of his conversion to views which are practical and sensible, as well as patriotic. He might have heard, over and over, from good English authority, that the designs of ships for the English navy were seldom, if ever, great examples of wise construction. English critics have assailed their own dockyards for years, declaring that the work turned out in them was bad, because the naval designers were not competent.

The misfortune is that Mr. Whitney's education has been so expensive to the country. We will not go back into details, but his attitude now toward the whole business of naval construction is in strong contrast indeed to that which he took three years ago, and the chapter of the history of the United States Navy which will be included between the Fourth of March 1885 and the corresponding date in 1889 will be one with many pages which he will desire to skip. The Roach ships are good ships; the English designs are impracticable. The *Dolphin* is as good a dispatch boat as rides the seas, and the *Boston*, on her voyage from the West Indies to New York, proved herself an excellent ship, weathering the seas in fine style, and carrying her decks so well out of water that her guns could have been worked under conditions which would have been impossible with many ships.

THE acceptance of the Spanish mission by Mr. Perry Belmont is a matter of some surprise. Of course he cannot expect to occupy that post long after the change of the Administration. Mr. Belmont's ideas of our diplomatic relations are probably as offensive to the Republican party as those of any other American citizen, not excepting Mr. Bayard. And the report that Mr. Belmont earned this appointment by large contributions to the Democratic campaign fund, unless it be contradicted by very good authority, is not calculated to prolong his stay at Madrid. It is suggested that he goes to that capital to escape the severity of an American winter. This we hardly can believe. Mr. Belmont never has shown himself a person of extraordinary information about foreign affairs, but we presume that even he knows that Madrid in winter is as cold as Stockholm. Its site is singularly exposed to the winds of winter, and for want of fuel there is no way of getting oneself warm except by promenading in the sun, when the wind is not too high. Mr. Hannibal Hamlin braved the severity of many Maine winters without an overcoat, to which garment he has objections, but a Madrid winter was too much for him. He came back to Maine to get warm.

WE see no justice in the attempt of certain New York trading firms to make a national quarrel with the government of Hayti, and put our record in the wrong, because of the seizure of the steamship *Haytien Republic*. With the merits of the dispute between the Northern and the Southern districts of the island republic we have nothing to do, but the government of Gen. Legitime is the *de facto* government of Hayti, and its blockade of the northern ports must be recognized as regular and valid, having proved in this case quite effective. The *Haytien Republic* must have learnt of the blockade, as she had visited several other parts of the republic before entering that of St. Marc, where she was seized. Her captain showed the spirit which animated him by breaking the laws of war in refusing to lower his flag when commanded to do so by the captain of the Haytien gunboat. And although the capture and condemnation were apparently as well justified as any we made of blockade-runners off the coast of the Confederate States, Gen. Legitime has agreed to refer the matter entirely to our government.

What these merchants ask our government to do is to raise the blockade in order that their trade with the blockaded ports may proceed as usual, and they may sell munitions of war to the rebellious party. In support of their demand they offer nothing but abuse of the existing government of Hayti, whose vigor and reasonableness in this very instance are fair testimony against the justice of the accusations. We are glad to see that our State Department has shown no haste to meddle in the matter as they propose.

IN Samoa the Germans have been carrying their plans for the annexation of the islands through setting up a rival native government, with a high hand. Not only those natives who adhere to the legitimate chief Mataafa, but the English and American residents of the islands, are in constant danger. The consulates are fortified and an English and American man-of-war lie off the coast for their protection. The great majority of the people are loyal to Mataafa, but it is said that the Germans have made the contest unequal by supplying the rebels with rifles and even dynamite. It is a disgrace that England and America should stand by and see this fine people sacrificed to the annexational ambition of Berlin.

THE SENATE BILL.

WHEN Congress reassembles the question of the finances will be the unfinished business, and the Senate revenue bill must come up, at once. It was laid aside in order to hear from the country, and the country has been heard from. The treasury situation remains as it was, and the necessity for a revision of the amount and sources of revenue is the same as it was in October.

Criticism of the Senate bill is presented in some Republican quarters,—why, we do not exactly see. That the Senate majority were wise in framing it, and not simply opposing the House bill, is perfectly clear. It made the situation vastly better for the Republicans, in the recent discussion. It furnished a decisive answer to the charge that they were opposed to revising the Tariff and reducing the Surplus. It showed the country that while the Democrats of the House had proposed a Tariff which was sectional and unprincipled, the Republicans of the Senate were ready with one to which no such objection could be taken. It reassured the farmers and the lumbermen, by transferring both their commodities from the Free List and slightly raising the duties on wool. So far from obscuring the issues of the campaign, it made them so much clearer that a Republican victory became reasonably certain.

In taking up the bill again, in the light cast upon it by the emphatic action of the States in which elections have been held, there will be of course a distinct recognition of the confirmation of its principles. It has been declared by the vote just taken that no "reform" is wanted in the direction of encouraging foreign productions to the injury of our own, but that, on the contrary,

the settled policy of the country is to produce for ourselves everything that our soil, climate, and other natural conditions permit. There is to be no "reduction," there is to be no "revision" of Tariff rates, except such as are needed to make them correspond more accurately to this general principle. No one can be mistaken, now, as to these points. The debate was thorough, full, and without reserve. The doctrine of Protection was put forward, openly and positively. The discussion by Republicans, from beginning to end, was on the broad ground, with no technical evasions, or verbal qualifications. It logically led to strong, simple, and direct legislation. The fight was made for the home market, and against the in-pour of foreign goods: whatever is done, therefore, to the Tariff schedules must be, in good faith, and absolute consistency, done to keep our market for home producers, and to place foreign competitors at a disadvantage abundantly adequate to offset the difference in wages and other conditions.

The Senate bill did not have a careful and searching discussion and it may need some amendments. But it was the product of several weeks of assiduous labor by men of the very best competency, who undoubtedly succeeded in reconciling many divergent though not conflicting individual interests in a general measure on the line of Protection. We do not believe that any of its features demand essential change, though some of its details may be capable of improvement. This will be better seen when it is again examined under the fuller light which the country now possesses, and which Senators enjoy in their degree, as well as other people.

THE CENSUS OF 1890.

THE completion, within a few days, of the Census of 1880, by the issue of the concluding volume of the report, has called fresh attention to the fact that the Census of 1890, the first of the second century of the American Union, is now only eighteen months distant, and that the persons to direct it will have to be selected by President Harrison, forming one of his most important duties. Important, we say, because it is now a matter of the highest concern to the country to have its statistics punctually, accurately, and intelligently collected and presented, and it has become even more vital that the enumeration of the people should be honestly made, since the elections for Members of Congress in most of the South have been removed from the system of election. If the people of that section will insist on suppressing the right of suffrage, and sending up to Washington a hundred "solid" Representatives, chosen in many districts without regard to the preference of a majority of voters, then it is essential to the welfare of the country that no more Representatives should be assigned to such a region of arbitrary government than the actual population calls for. It must have its pound of flesh, no doubt, but not a drop of the national blood should be added.

The issue of the last volume has drawn out some severe criticism of the 1880 Census. In part this is not just. The fault of that Census was not so much in the administration as in the plan, for which the law itself, under which General Walker worked, was chiefly responsible. Too much was undertaken, of course,—but the facts which were gathered all ought to be gathered. What we need is a revision of the system. If we are to confine ourselves to that bare enumeration of the people which the Constitution requires, that can be done with accuracy and the results published within a year. We even can afford to make some few additions to that enumeration, and yet get the results promptly. But if we intend to conform our census to the latest methods of statistical science, so that we may get from it a view of the social, industrial, and other aspects of our country and its population, then it is the height of folly to lay such a task as the collection and publication of these results upon a temporary bureau, and expect the census to be published within a year or two after it is taken.

What is needed is a permanent bureau, with its work so di-

vided up that every year of the decade shall be occupied by some special inquiry and report, that as to population coming in the last year. Thus industrial statistics might come one year, governmental statistics another, educational another, and so on. The work would be systematic, accurate, and not belated, and it would command the respect and attention not only of our own people but of the world.

RENAN'S HISTORY OF THE PEOPLE OF ISRAEL.¹

WE shall give in this article,—occupying the greater part of its space,—a brief synopsis of the historical statements in this work of M. Renan, reserving to our conclusion some comments upon it.

There are, he avers, not more than three histories of real interest in the past of humanity: Greek history, the history of Israel, and Roman history. These three combined constitute what may be called the history of civilization, which is the result of the alternate collaboration of Greece, Judea, and Rome. Greece founded in the fullest sense of the word, rational and progressive humanity. Greece wanted one thing, she despised the humble and did not feel the need of a just God. A small tribe in Syria was created to supply this void in the Hellenic intellect. Israel could not bear an iniquitously governed world under the authority of a god reputed to be just. Her sages burned with anger over the abuses of the world. Her prophets were fanatics in the cause of social justice. But before Greece and Judea could conquer the world a great humanizing force had to be created—a force powerful enough to beat down the obstacles which local patriotism offered to the propaganda. Rome fulfilled this extraordinary function.

In the period before the monarchy, the great religious movement of Israel which swept the world along with it, has scarcely begun. The vocation of Israel is not yet clearly marked. But the most important period of great nations, as of great men, is their youth. It was in the patriarchal age that the destiny of man began to be written. The history of the Jewish people is one of the most beautiful we have, and yet it is far from being without blemish. The work of Israel was accomplished, like all human undertakings, by means of violence and perfidy, amidst a tempest of oppositions, of passions, and of crimes without number. It is often far from attractive. The Jewish intellect derived its strength from its least sympathetic characteristics, from its fanaticism and from its exclusive tendencies.

This, as well as the later period of Hebrew history, derives valuable light from Assyriology and Egyptology, those two great scientific creations of our own century. The history of Israel, while of the greatest concern to the believer, is not only for him. The downfall of theology by no means implies the downfall of the history of theology.

About 2000 B. C. we find the Semites making their presence felt in the world. All the early civilizations began with the idea of the individual defending his rights against those around him. The starting point was the family. In his religion, from the most ancient times, the Semite patriarch had a secret tendency towards monotheism, or at least towards a simple and comparatively reasonable worship. It was by means of religion that the worthy pastoral tribes of Syria reached an exceptional position in the world. The promises made to Abraham are mythical only in form. Abraham, the imaginary ancestor of these tribes, was in reality the father in religion of all peoples.

Like all the ancients, the nomad Semite believed that he was living amid a supernatural environment. The world, he imagined, was governed by the *Elohim*, a myriad of active spirits. But not having special names these *Elohim* came to be invoked as one. The Semite always called upon the same being. He may have had different words in various tribes, but it was always the same God. And yet in each case the God was tribal, identified with the defeats and victories of those whom he protected. But the nomad Semites were, of all the ancient peoples about whom we know anything, the least given to idolatry, or to the gross superstition of sorcery. A rough outline of common sense preserved this race of men from the chimeras in which the other human families found at times their greatness and at other times their ruin.

Their religion was a sort of deism without metaphysics. Contemporary with these nomad tribes were great civilizations which the wanderers could never comprehend and accordingly regarded with horror. Egypt and Assyria more especially were to them unfathomable depths. But sometimes the attraction of grandeur was too strong. And as these civilizations were by no means so compact as our own, the opportunities for entrance were

¹HISTORY OF THE PEOPLE OF ISRAEL TILL THE TIME OF KING DAVID. By Ernest Renan, Author of "Life of Jesus." Boston: Roberts Brothers. 1888.

numerous. The nomads who migrated to Syria must have sojourned for a time upon Babylonian soil, and their stay could not but have made a deep impression upon them. The pyramids and buildings they saw gave rise to a multitude of fables. The nomad, like the barbarian, does not understand large buildings; he has the most childish tales to explain the existence of colossal ruins. Harran, one of the principal cities of Padam-Aram, a general halting station, seems to have been a place in which the myths of Babylonian origin underwent all sorts of transformations. Here the shepherd found Chaldean ideas gilded over by a sort of Semitic varnish. The nomad Semites simplified these ancient fables. The story of the creation was toned down. The mythical kings who, according to Assyrian tradition reigned three or four thousand years, became patriarchs who reigned eight or nine hundred.

The nomad tribes which crossed the sea took the generic name of Hebrew, (*Ibrim*), those of the other side. One of these groups, the Terachite family never lost its unity. It jealously preserved the religion of Ur-Casdim, and stoutly adhered to its claim of Ab-Orham as its supreme father. Among these nomad tribes compacts were being constantly made and unmade. Religion was generally the cause of schism,—sometimes a revolt against a human sacrifice, sometimes against idolatry. Among the tribes devoted to the pure worship of *El*, there was one which distinguished itself by a sort of religious gravity and scrupulous attachment to the Supreme God. Beni-Jacob or Beni-Israel was the name of the tribe. And in the course of time Jacob was taken to be a living person, grandson of Abraham. The Beni-Jacob was divided into ten families; side by side with it we find mentioned the clan of Joseph which was divided into two families. In a terrible desert subject to famines, reduced to struggling with the other Bedouins for a few drops of water, these tribes sniffed the lands of the Nile with its abundance, its wealth, and its delights.

At about 2000 B. C., the plunderers and Bedouins who frequented the Sinaitic peninsula, swept down upon Egypt, interrupted the course of her civilization, and founded at Zoan (Tanis) the centre of a powerful Semitic state. These were the so-called Hyksos, the near relations of the Hittites of Hebron. The immigration of the Beni-Israel took place at two separate times. The first party was well received, found favor with the Egyptianized Hittites of Memphis and Zoan, and constituted the clan of Beni-Joseph or Joseph-el. Finding themselves well off in Lower Egypt, they sent for their brethren, who impelled perhaps by famine, joined them there and were also received favorably by the Hittite dynasties. The new comers remained in the vicinity of Zoan, where there is a land of Goshen, which was allotted to them, and in which they could continue their pastoral life. The whole of the period of the sojourn in Egypt is enveloped in darkness. One thing is certain,—that Israel entered Egypt under a dynasty favorable to the Semites, and left it under one which was hostile.

The sojourn in the land of Goshen covered about a century. Its influence on the religion of Israel was not great, and far from good. Instead of having perfected the Israelitish religion, as many have supposed, it altered it as a rule for the worse. The ark as well as the mystery which surrounded it were borrowed there. The cherub corresponded with the sphinx. The sacerdotal vestments of later Jerusalem were borrowed from Egypt. The Levitical order was taken from Egypt. In Egypt originated the golden calf, the brazen serpent, the lying oracles. Egypt introduced disturbing elements, which had afterwards to be eliminated, in some cases by violent means. It was not the same with the data borrowed from the Chaldeans. Most of them were fruitful, and remained pillars of the religion. The believing part of humanity finds its life in them still, and owes to these ancient fables a whole prehistoric epoch in which it finds much delight, and a cosmogony of which it is proud. The genius of Israel does not come from Chaldea, but Chaldea supplied it with the first pages of the book which has enabled it to gain so unrivalled a success.

During the time which it had passed in Egypt Israel had multiplied greatly. The spirit of the nomad tribe had been gradually fading away. Patriarchal authority was replaced by absolute government, which begot its counterpart the revolutionary spirit. These mild pastoral families had become a hard, obstinate, stiff-necked and rebellious people. Fierce toward all whom they found in their path, their approach excited universal apprehension.

The native party at Thebes triumphed. The eighteenth and nineteenth dynasties were again the most powerful that Egypt had ever seen. Then came out the antipathy between Egyptian and barbarian. When the new king arose who knew not Joseph, drudgery was considered the fit portion of the foreigner. Public works at this time were assuming an extraordinary development in Egypt. In the neighborhood of the isthmus Ramses built the town of Pa-toum (or Pithom) and another city which he named after himself. The store houses of Pithom were built out

of bricks made of clay and chopped straw, dried in the sun. The Beni-Israel were employed in making these bricks, which would not have been a very difficult task if they had not been obliged at times to go and find straw. Perpetual quarrels took place between the poor wretches and their rigid task-masters. During the long reign of Ramses all thought of revolt was out of the question, but the very greatness of the empire which he had founded, rendered the throne of his successor, Menephtah, unstable. All sorts of barbarians came down upon the delta, desirous partly of plundering and partly of establishing themselves there. These attacks from abroad produced a corresponding weakness at home. The slaves rose in revolt. Large bands of them reached the Sinaitic peninsula, a poverty stricken country no doubt, but beyond the reach of the task-master's whip. Among the fugitives were the Beni-Israel.

Moses, the great figure of the Exodus, appears to us first as having been brought up by and being a functionary of the Egyptians. The fact of his killing an Egyptian in a moment of instinctive indignation, has nothing improbable about it. His relations with the Arab Midianites, and with the Idumean Kenites, especially with a certain Ieter or Jethro, whose daughter he is said to have married, also seem to have a semi-historical character. Yet it is possible that the only fact which can be depended upon is the departure of Israel from Egypt, and its entry into the peninsula of Sinai.

To avoid the Philistines, the road to the Mediterranean coast and thence along the sea-shore highway which connected Syria and Egypt was abandoned, and a south-easterly direction was chosen to reach the peninsula of Sinai as quickly as possible. That branch of the Red Sea which in our days terminates at Suez on a very shallow shore, then reached, in the form of lagoons much further inland. At certain points, owing to the accumulation of sand, the water was not ankle deep. The passage, however, was not without its dangers, for the tide, in these narrow channels, would, when the wind was in a certain direction, and at certain seasons of the year, be very capricious, and those who were not careful in the selection of their time might well be surrounded by the water and exposed to sink in the quicksands.

Having escaped from what they always called the house of bondage, the people of Israel found themselves face to face with the most inhospitable desert under heaven. They turned towards the southeast and at the end of three days the fugitives reached a place called Mara, on account of its brackish waters. It is probable that the activity of the semi-Egyptian Hebrew, who seems to have had much to do with the preparation for the Exodus, was again manifested in the marches through the desert. The revolts against the leaders who brought them out of Egypt were natural enough. Man is sensitive to his present misfortunes only.

It is possible that the number of fugitives and the length of the stay in the desert are exaggerated. During their wanderings the Amalekites fell upon the Israelites, but the latter got the upper hand. At this battle there appears for the first time, Joshua, upon whom the military part more especially devolved.

It was in about 1350 B. C., at Kadesh Barnea, that the conquest of the land beyond the Dead Sea and the Jordan was determined upon. Ammon and Midian were defeated,—the latter exterminated. These military successes of Israel, accompanied as they were by the capture of much booty, no doubt caused the growth of a sentiment in favor of permanent settlement. Those families who bore the brunt of the early battles took possession of the rich pasture lands of Jaazer and Gilead.

Across the Jordan lay a land even superior to the one Israel was now occupying. It was a land designed for agriculture and living in cities. The vine, the olive, and the fig tree prosper there. Corn grows in sufficient quantities. There is no want of water. The cold is never excessive, the heat always supportable. The tribes living in this country had exhausted their vigor. The mountain tribes succumbed first, but the cities not infrequently offered a vigorous and successful resistance. In some cases treaties were made, the Israelites simply claiming a sort of over-lordship. After the capture of Jericho, the central camp was removed to Gilgal. A sort of united movement against Ai resulted in the conquest and extermination of the city. Other cities were now taken, and soon the whole country which formed the tribes of Judah and Benjamin was acquired. Judah was one of the principal tribes. The Benjaminites appear to have been a small band of youthful warriors, bearing a bad reputation for morality, forming a body of light infantry, from among whom were chosen the archers and slingers. Their name was derived from the habit they had contracted of making use of the left hand in handling the sling.

The Judahites occupied their conquests in an effective manner and the territory henceforth bore their name. Next the tribe of Simeon, aided by Judah, took possession of the country to the extreme south, Arad and Beersheba. Dan found a fixed dwelling

place to the north, but this was one of the weakest tribes. The Josephites continued to hold the first rank in the family of Israel, and Manasseh and Ephraim established themselves in the country afterwards known as Samaria. Shechem was their capital and rallying place, while Shiloh was the central point of the whole family of Israel. The ark remained there for centuries. Bethel was a federal point half-way between the Benjaminites and the Josephites. But the entire occupation in the south was much less complete than in the north.

The period of the Judges was one of entire tribalism, with little national union and continuous relapses into idolatry. The military vigor displayed under Joshua seems to have disappeared. Israel now suffered numerous reverses, and it was under the sting of these that a sort of military bond was created under the dictatorship of a *sifet* or judge.

Among the incidents which especially stand out during this period are those connected with the name of Deborah. The position of women in the patriarchal tribes is not at all to be compared with that of the modern Orient. They were their own mistresses, could dispose of their own property, choose their own husbands, and were not infrequently found among the ranks of the poets and the prophets. The Canaanites, under a skillful general, Sisera, were sorely oppressing Israel. Deborah undertook the deliverance of her people. She sent an order to Barak, of the tribe of Naphtali, to assemble his tribe and that of Zebulun and march upon Tabor. She herself arrived bringing Ephraim, Benjamin, and part of Manasseh. A battle was fought. Sisera was defeated, fled, and was murdered by Jael. When Deborah and Barak saw the sight they were pleased, and gave utterance to a song full of praise for the heroes who had contributed to the result and of sarcasm for the tribes who sat by their brooks and meditated.

C. A.

[To be concluded next week.]

BROWNING STUDY.

THE successful launching of a Browning Society in Philadelphia is an addition to the lengthening list of evidences of the city's awakening to literary life and culture, and as such ought to be hailed with pleasure by all who have her higher interests at heart. This the more, as there is reason to hope that this addition to the forces of the poetic cult militant will so far profit by the arid experiences of its English predecessors as to base its studies upon grounds likely to prove fruitful of something beyond verbal jugglery. It is certainly the reverse of complimentary to a living author that his works should be treated as a jungle into whose labyrinths innumerable intellectual hunting parties must plunge in order to capture that feline and elusive creature Truth. It is unfair to assume that such organized procedure is necessary, for the admirers of Mr. Browning may find ample scope in the interpretation of thoughts of exceeding beauty whose obscurity, if it exist at all, is only an external accident, and whose inner meaning may readily be arrived at if a text at times unwieldy be not wantonly befogged under the pretence of elucidation. Doubtless some of us are well pleased to wrestle with this text just as we used to study mathematics, for mental training. We enjoy the sense of mastery which such exercise evolves; we confess a preference for sentences wherein the verb is placed at long range from its subject, especially when a parenthesis of ten or a dozen lines intervenes by way of *excursus*. Our preference develops into positive enthusiasm when the parenthesis is itself split up the middle by an enclosed clause having reference to something with which the poem has nothing to do; and the enthusiasm rises to beatitude when the sentence in its entirety is found to be an ellipsis. Still we are forced to the admission that these eccentricities,—admirable indeed as indications of a strong individuality,—do not of themselves constitute a trade-mark of genius. We may admire Mr. Browning as master of a verbal style peculiarly his own, but when we found societies for the study of his poetry it is well to remember that he has a claim upon our attention quite apart from these outward felicities of treatment, and that what we need to elucidate is not a tangle of sentences, but an underlying thought which, if usually profound, is also usually coherent.

If we find the poet repeating himself unduly we can always comfort ourselves with the reflection that one can't have too much of a good thing. If Mr. Browning thinks that the history of the development of a human soul and the recording of an ultimate failure furnish a theme of peculiar fitness to his powers, why should we blame him that he has used the theme in "Sordello" after having nearly exhausted it in "Paracelsus"? Why should we not thankfully receive the sublime truth which lies at the base of both conceptions, instead of bringing on a congestive headache in an endeavor to clear up any mere verbal difficulties in such a passage, for instance, as the following?

"Nature's strict embrace
Putting aside the past, shall soon efface
Its print as well—
And turn him pure as some forgotten vest,
Woven of painted byssus, silkiest
Tufting the Tyrrhene whelk's pearl-sheathed lip,
Left welter where a trireme let it slip
I' the sea, and vexed a satrap; so the stain
O' the world forsakes Sordello, with its pain,
Its pleasure; how the tinct loosening escapes,
Cloud after cloud."

It does not, after all, require much attention to understand what the poet is talking about, and yet so astute a critic as Dean Church gives it up, and falls to grumbling because Nina, the poetess in Crescimbeni and Sismondi, becomes Nina the poet in Browning, and Cydippe's lover Acontius is changed to Agathon. The Dean, moreover, dislikes such words as "ginglingly," "writhled," "bloomfinders," "fastuous," and "mollitious." So do we, but shall we deny to a great poet a verbal privilege which we concede to the sensational authoress of a fatuous novel? Why bother ourselves about Mr. Browning's "fads" when we can have his facts? Let us rather wander with him among the ruins,

"Where the quiet-colored end of evening smiles
Miles and miles
On the solitary pastures where our sheep
Half asleep
Tinkle homeward thro' the twilight, stray or stop
As they crop."

Or, in more meditative mood, sit with him by the fireside, dreaming of Arcady, and filled with

"The sense of the yellow mountain flowers,
And the thorny balls, each three in one,
The chestnuts throw on our path in showers,
For the drop of the woodland fruit's begun
These early November hours."

One needs no "hand-books" here,—only a heart open to the humanities and an ear susceptible to the simplest melody. If we hanker after philosophic problems, we have them in abundance, but their adequate consideration does not demand that we involve ourselves in a polemic war of words. If tempted, let us cry with Bishop Blougram:

"The first step, I am master not to take."

and so resolve to treat Browning as we treat Tennyson, importing into our criticism such measure of judicial impartiality as may be possible, but seeking first of all for what is noble in spirit and beautiful in embodiment, and allowing the occasional specimens of abnormal syntax to go on their devious ways unmolested. That Mr. Browning is not a great master of verbal melody is, I believe, a fact which his most ardent admirers will one day be ready to admit, for it is a fact which the continued comparison of his verse with that of other great writers must render more and more palpable as the years go by and the perspective becomes truer; but after all proper deductions are made there remains a large body of poetry of extraordinary external beauty, sufficient of itself to ensure the literary immortality of the author, and it is to this that we should go and upon this that we should found our estimates, the more especially as his best and truest thought is found at the basis of these poems rather than under the abstruse *debris* of the more involved disquisitions. Says Mr. Andrew Lang in a recent magazine article on "Esoteric Browningism;" "It is not the essence of poetry to be cryptic." It would be difficult to compress so true a statement into a smaller compass, and inasmuch as Mr. Browning's appeal to criticism is as poet and poet only, it would seem to follow that just so far as he is cryptic he must lose position in the final judgment of posterity.

It is hardly temerity to venture the prophecy that the volume of "Men and Women" will outlive "Sordello," and that when "Red-cotton-nightcap-Country" and "The Ring and the Book" shall have been forgotten, the song of Pippa will still sing itself through the years, reaching the souls of many a guilty Ottilia and Sebald:

"God's in his heaven—
All's right with the world."

FRANCIS HOWARD WILLIAMS.

WEEKLY NOTES.

THE celebration of their two-hundred-and-fiftieth anniversary by the first two churches of Dedham, Mass., recalls the curious relations of Church and State in the Puritan colony, and their outcome in the time of the Unitarian movement. By order of the Massachusetts General Court in 1636 and years following, the cost of erecting and maintaining a house of worship in each town, and of supporting a minister of the Puritan faith and order was laid upon the property-holders of the town. And if the church members omitted to call a minister within six months, the Court

itself would appoint one. As the number of residents and property-owners who were not church-members increased with the decay of religious zeal in the colony, the demand arose that these should have a voice in calling a minister. So a dual arrangement of church and parish, the former consisting of the communicants and the latter of the contributors to the support of the church was established. When the rise of Unitarianism led to divisions, in the year 1815 and afterwards, the Church generally was found on the side of orthodoxy, but all but a few of the parishes of Eastern Massachusetts sided with the Unitarians. Whenever a vacancy occurred the Church selected an orthodox minister and the parish voted for one of the new view of theology. The case of Dedham was made a test in the courts of the State, and the decision was in favor of the parish. The Unitarians were left in possession of the old church property, and of the legal provision for the support of the ministry. The orthodox withdrew and organized their own congregation, but exempted themselves from paying taxes for the support of the Church, by availing themselves of an arrangement which the Baptists of Massachusetts had extorted from them in the preceding century.

* * *

BOTH churches came together in the celebration, and Dr. Geo. E. Ellis delivered an historical address, in which he referred to the "deep indignation and sense of wrong," which prevailed in Dedham when the decision of the court was pronounced. But there is much to be said on the other side. The church property of Dedham belonged to the whole community, and in case of a division must have gone to the majority under any circumstances. The question of the harmony of Unitarian doctrines with those of the forefathers of the community no more affects the moral than the legal rights of the majority. The church was not a *cestui que trust* for the maintenance of certain doctrines, such as we now very foolishly are allowing to be erected by tens of thousands for the annoyance and confusion of posterity. It was a public institution like the water-works or library of the town, and so long as the majority did not actively debar the minority from use of it, they had the right to administer its affairs according to their judgment of what was true and right.

ENGLISH DOCTORS OF MEDICINE.

LONDON, November, 1888.

THE unseemly and bitter dispute between Sir Morell Mackenzie and Professors von Bergmann, Gerhardt, and others, his colleagues during the mortal illness of the Emperor Frederick, has contributed to draw considerable attention to the medical profession in England. There is a feeling abroad that, however undesirable it may be to discuss in public the details of the late Emperor's malady and the treatment of it, Sir Morell could scarcely do other,—though his method of doing it might have been better,—than take up the gauntlet thrown down by his German associates in their pamphlet issued from the Imperial press in Berlin. Sir Morell Mackenzie, like many prominent men, has no lack of professional enemies in this country, as he now has abroad, but most are willing to recognize that his diagnosis is generally distinguished by its accuracy, and that he possesses a fine manipulative skill that few surgeons can rival. He belongs to that band of brilliant and energetic Scotchmen who have pushed their way to the foremost positions in his profession, and, unlike some of them, he is known for his courtly manners and graceful address, which have enabled him to win his way in society also. He began life, however, in indifferent circumstances, in an office in Cornhill, from which he escaped to study in the chief centres of European pathology, and to make himself one of the greatest specialists of modern times. He has justified specialism by his success, and also his arguments, for he regards it simply as a recognition of the natural limitation of the powers of the human mind, and a deliberate concentration of a man's best powers on a single object. If, indeed, we regard the chief physicians and surgeons who are fighting their way to the front in the great vortex of London, or in those provincial centres which, in this respect at least, have been able to maintain much of their independence—Birmingham, Manchester, Leeds, Edinburgh, and others—we find that each is waging the battle of specialism, and that, as Sir Morell Mackenzie has phrased it, "the encyclopædic men of old begin to loom dim and gigantic through the vista of the past like the mastodon and megatherium of geological ages." We have specialists of the brain, the throat, the abdomen, the heart, the liver, and of almost every part of the human frame; but, where success has been obtained, the specialism has been based on wide general knowledge, and not the "specialism out-specialized," which that celebrated English physician, Clifford Allbutt, has so stoutly condemned.

I know no more distinguished specialist in this country than Dr. David Ferrier, another Scotchman, who has devoted a large

part of his life to the localization of cerebral function, in the full confidence that certainty of locality in mental disease would enable the surgeon successfully to operate upon the brain. The results of his experiments upon the brains of monkeys, as recorded in the publications of the Royal Society and elsewhere, have secured him a world-wide reputation. The idea indeed was not his. It was known in 1861 to Paul Broca, and has been pursued by Alexander Robertson, of Glasgow, Hughlings Jackson, and others; but it remained for Ferrier to demonstrate beyond doubt the localized function of the cerebral convolutions. The hope that moved him was that the agonizing headache, torturing sickness, racking convulsions, loss of sight, progressive paralysis, mental infirmity and miserable death resulting from cerebral tumor, would give way to the scalpel of the surgeon. "I believe," he wrote to me in July, 1886, "that we are on the eve of very important results as regards the treatment of cerebral disease. Surgical interference, which I have strongly advocated, is now becoming one of the questions of the day. I believe that within the next few years surgery will be able to boast of many brilliant triumphs—the direct result of physiological experimentation, which I naturally take some pride in having done something to promote." As a matter of fact, at the last meeting of the British Medical Association, Dr. Maceeven, of Glasgow, was able to report a series of twenty-one extraordinary cases of his own, of which eighteen were recoveries, the other three having been already in *extremis*. Mr. Horsley, of the Queen Square Hospital, London, is another successful operator, and such cases are now being treated surgically in many parts of the world, with remarkable recoveries. I will not here stop to say anything of cerebral pathologists in general, of whom Sir James Crichton Browne, a friend of Dr. Ferrier's and a Scotchman also, is a very distinguished representative in this country, having been appointed "Lord Chancellor's Visitor in Lunacy," after managing for many years with great credit the large lunatic asylum at Wakefield.

It will be seen that vivisection has played a great part—and I need scarcely say it has led to much discussion—in this latest step of surgery. The battle of vivisection was also fought with peculiar violence over the animal dissections made by surgeons of the abdomen; and Sir Spencer Wells, one of the most distinguished of English ovariologists, has been singled out as the head and front of the offending in that matter. It is, perhaps, not surprising that his avowed rival, Mr. Lawson Tait, of Birmingham, an operator of remarkable success, has declared on more than one occasion the uselessness of vivisection to abdominal surgeons. The early ovariologists probably made shift without it. American readers will not require to be told that, save for a phenomenal case in Scotland in 1701, the first operation of ovariectomy was performed by Ephraim McDowell in Kentucky in 1809. There were few successors, and the first long series of cases in Europe was begun at Manchester in 1842 by Dr. Charles Clay, who operated nearly 400 times. That gentleman still survives, a Nestor amongst English surgeons, living, in his eighty-seventh year, in his breezy seaside resort of Blackpool in Lancashire. I found him two years ago, hale and hearty, glad to have a chat about pictures, numismatics, and editions of the Bible, and to point out when the morning was clear, the top of distant Snowdon, and the far-away mountains of Cumberland. Sir Spencer Wells, a London surgeon of charming personality—who has gained the titular honors of the operation, and has warmly advocated cremation besides—has had hundreds of cases, and has reduced his mortality to three or four per cent. at most. Mr. Lawson Tait of Birmingham has been even more successful in a very large number of cases, and his procedure is remarkable for its boldness and confidence, and for the fact that he has altogether discarded "Listerism" or antiseptic surgery. Under his hands the range of abdominal surgery has been extended, and he regularly operates with success upon diseased organs which his forerunners would never have ventured to touch. To Mr. Tait belongs the credit of having founded the so-called "Birmingham School," and he has declared that "every one of these operations was either originated in that town, or was reared from its state of struggling infancy into full adolescent life within its fostering boundaries," and that "abdominal surgery has grown and advanced, not in London, but in the large provincial towns of Great Britain." Such cases as he performs are now daily performed in the large hospitals of the United States, where Mr. Tait himself is widely known. The University College of New York has conferred its honors upon him, and he successfully operated upon two cases before the students in the Bellevue Hospital in that city, in 1884.

The noblest aim of the surgeon, as of the physician, is to prevent rather than to cure, and, if every operation may in a sense be termed preventive, there are special directions in which the surgeon claims to "conserve," thinking it a better thing to save a limb than to cut it off. The frequency of operations for excision of the elbow-joint, the head of the femur, the shoulder-blade, and

other portions of diseased bone, where amputation or death must otherwise follow, dates from the time when the great Scotch surgeons Syme and Fergusson demonstrated the practicability of them. I could name many English surgeons who have done or are doing such operations, but it will be enough to mention Oliver Pemberton of Birmingham—a very pleasant man of remarkable leonine aspect—who excised the knee-joint as long ago as 1854, and Frederick Treves, a young surgeon of London, who cuts down upon the seat of caries in the spine, and even excises portions of the vertebrae. America claims a large and honorable part in the introduction of the anæsthetics which alone have rendered possible such operations as these. It was mainly the philosophical Scotch physician, Sir James Young Simpson, who brought about their use in this country, and we have now several good men who have done useful work in that field. Amongst these are Dr. B. W. Richardson, the well-known temperance advocate, and Dr. A. E. Sansom, both living in London. The former has himself introduced a large number of useful anæsthetics, and has been led thereby to propose euthanasia for the lower creation, and the latter, as the result of original investigation, has been able to throw much light on the subject.

It is, perhaps, a sign of the times that, in this country, and doubtless in America also, scepticism in medicine should grow from more to more, for those who know the practical triumphs of surgery are apt to lose faith in the invisible working of a drug administered. There are great advances in medical science, as we know, and more real certainty than at any other time: but our great physicians, of whom the name is legion, while varying little from their former practice, are prescribing also the use of electricity, massage, and of phlebotomy, now in certain cases, largely revived. They labor also with more earnestness at preventive medicine than ever before, whereby they ward off disease and lead to the prolongation of life. Sir William Gull has even declared his belief that the physician as a curer of disease will ultimately cease to be. I have reached my limit, not only without alluding to many well-known English practitioners of medicine, but without saying anything of the work of our great anatomists and teachers such as Paget, Humphry, Foster, Grainger Stewart, and Russell Simpson, or of many others who deserved to be noticed. This account, however, of men who have attained success in particular fields, and many of whom are known to me personally or by correspondence, will probably not be without interest.

JOHN LEYLAND.

REVIEWS.

POETRY, COMEDY AND DUTY. By C. C. Everett, D.D., Bussey Professor of Theology in Harvard University. Pp. v. and 315. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

OUR literature is not rich in sustained philosophical studies of æsthetics. Our criticism too generally either rests upon personal impressions, or upon a few general and unverified maxims, supposed to be derived from experience. This able and thoughtful book of Prof. Everett's is therefore the more welcome, as helping people to more connected thought on matters of the highest importance to the study of art and literature. It is not the less so as the author's idealism is likely to excite dissent in many quarters, and to set his readers to thinking out the problem of the book for themselves, instead of merely accepting his thought as their own.

The book begins with a discussion of the character and functions of the Imagination, for which Prof. Everett claims the very highest place in the philosophical and scientific capabilities of our nature. He holds that it is the imagination which creates the world for us, and therefore to the imagination that the world belongs. In support of this thesis he appeals to Tyndall's discussion of the scientific uses of the imagination, and to the hypotheses of the atomic construction of matter and the vibrating theory of light. Certainly these hypotheses are pure works of the imaginations. But is Prof. Everett sure that they give us the real universe and not a fanciful one? Similarly he might have mentioned the theory of the attraction of gravitation as popularly stated as a work of the imagination. But further thought on the subject brings us back to Newton's position, which is marked by careful abstinence from imaginative elements. It is quite true, as Prof. Everett says, that whenever scientific men attempt a complete and connected theory of the material universe, they have recourse to their imaginative faculty. But we dissent from him in confounding their proceedings in this regard as "science."

"Beauty represents the wholeness, the life, the ideal element of the world." Therefore imagination, which deals with the beautiful, is the highest of faculties. It is not coextensive with the religious faculty, but it is essential to the completeness of religion. The attempt of science to resolve the relish for the beautiful into the force of early associations and the transmission of

inherited impressions, is discredited by experience. The enjoyment of the beauties of nature often begins in earliest childhood. In our own age we witness the development of certain forms of it which were unknown to antiquity, especially of the beauties of solitude and of storm. The power is an ultimate fact of human nature. It is the capacity of discerning the Divine presence in nature. "The imagination gives us the universe in its wholeness, and transforms it into the living garments of Divinity."

This brings him to consider the philosophy of poetry and to a more exact definition of the beauty at whose embodiment every work of art aims. It is the manifestation of the ideal in sensible form, and with the purpose of presenting it to the contemplation of the human spirit. This is its utility. Prof. Everett discusses the distinctive character of many forms of art, and thus leads up to poetry. It is a representative art. It excludes Walt Whitman's catalogues of things, which give us no images. It deals with the highest and most representative facts of humanity, and excludes the photographic brutalities of so-called realism. It deals with the whole, and with parts only through fusing them into a whole by the power of the imagination. It finds its material in nature and in man. In treating of the poetical aspect of nature, Prof. Everett draws a curious parallel between the two notable essays on Nature by Emerson and Mill. He admits the truth of Mill's view, but justly appeals against its one-sidedness to his "Autobiography," in which he acknowledges his great obligation to Wordsworth's poetry at a critical period of his mental development. For himself our author is a Wordsworthian thoroughly, holding that there is that in the life in nature which is identical with life in ourselves, and that this is a divine element which foretells a perfection to which we have not attained.

But it is in man that the true subject of poetry is found, and especially of the two most strongly contrasted forms of poetry: tragedy and comedy. "It is in tragedy that poetic genius has found its most perfect expression." It is essentially the picture of the collision of human wills. The Greek tragedy is the purest type, modern tragedy being blended with heterogeneous elements. A subtler modern form of the collision is that between the two halves of the same nature,—between the individual's past and his present. This Victor Hugo especially employs. These collisions and their component elements—necessity, blindness and retribution—are not invented but only recognized by the tragic poet. They are equally well represented in the tragedies of history: Socrates, Jesus of Nazareth, and the struggle of slavery with liberty in our own country. They run through human experiences of the humblest kind as well as the highest.

Just as real and permanent an element of human nature is the comic, and still harder to account for, if we may judge from the futile attempts to say why we laugh, and why laughter is often so akin to tears. Schopenhauer has done the best towards a theory of the comic, when he reduces it to incongruous classification. It therefore belongs purely to the subjective world. There is play in objective nature but no "making fun" of things, although the donkey has attained the distinction of being comic to us. Tragedy is real and objective. Comedy is not. Hence the rest and refreshment it brings us, as an escape from the stern realities of things. But it can do no more for us. Beauty, the contemplation of the harmonies of life, may inspire us. Comedy, the contemplation of its incongruities, can only amuse us by giving us an occupation which is not business. Hard and wooden, however, are the characters which have not this humbler faculty of escape.

On the chapters on Duty we shall dwell no farther than to say that the chapter on "The New Ethics" turns the flank of the evolutionary theory of ethics by a suggestion as true as it is original. Herbert Spencer insists that the moral law is the result of experience, and aims simply at securing the survival of the fittest,—the most prolonged existence of the greatest number. So long as this is regarded merely on the individual side, it seems to furnish a basis for immorality more than for morality in a great body of cases. What fitted a man to survive in Athens was to be a Gorgias rather than a Socrates. But there is a collective social life and existence for a community as well as for an individual. And those communities which place themselves on line with "the Power, not ourselves, which makes for righteousness," continue to exist, while those which cherish falsehood, impurity and cruelty perish. It is therefore not simply a question of the environment of the individual, which may reward nobleness of character with honor or with death, according to its own moral character. The environment to which communities must accommodate themselves or else die is essentially ethical and rewards virtue and only virtue by permanence of existence. "The nations that work iniquity, that despise justice, that lose themselves in the revels of the senses, are at last dashed to pieces like a potter's vessel; and a purer, stronger, and less corrupted race succeeds." There is therefore a "higher law" and a higher court than that to which the environments would confine our appeal.

The book concludes with a suggestive chapter on the relation of the three, Poetry, Comedy and Duty. It is quite impossible to convey to our readers by this meager outline the wealth of thought and suggestion it contains. All earnest thinkers will find it worthy of study.

R. E. T.

HOLIDAY VOLUMES.

A very handsome book has been made by the J. B. Lippincott Company of some poems of that bourgeois singer of France, Beranger. The selection has been made by Mr. W. S. Walsh, who has taken of those which are best suited to the purpose by permanency of interest, and least marked by the always free and often coarse style which characterize Beranger's work. The pieces are, of course, translations, and Mr. Walsh has explored in all directions for satisfactory versions. He takes altogether fifty-five, of which two are by Thackeray, and eight are ascribed to William Maginn, ten to William Young, and fifteen to Robert Brough. Thackeray's two are "The Garret," and that old acquaintance "The King of Yvetot." The editor gives in a brief preface the chief details of Beranger's life, and adds at the end of the book a few pages of notes, explaining the allusions in some of the poems. The illustrations, eight in number, are full-page, on steel, the work of French artists for an edition of Beranger's works brought out in Paris a few years before his death. They are fine work, though in the style which marked the art of forty years ago, and which now we seldom see. The book is beautifully printed and bound in excellent taste. It has, as we have tried to indicate, a literary as well as an art value, and little familiar as Beranger is to the mass of American readers more of them will doubtless make his acquaintance within these covers.

More entirely an art work is the new edition, (smaller in size and less costly than the original), of the "Lamia" of Keats, with the illustrations by Will. H. Low, put out for holiday sales by the same publishers. The larger work was issued three years ago, and attained a great success. Mr. Low's pictures are exquisite work. The present edition is a fac-simile of the larger, except in dimensions, the pictures being reproduced by the Forbes Company of New York. It is bound in several styles, but that in cloth, (\$5) is very sumptuous, and must surely meet every reasonable requirement of taste.

A dozen poems of Tennyson's are gathered into a holiday quarto of large size, by Messrs. Estes & Lauriat, with the title "Fairy Lillian and Other Poems," and are illustrated very handsomely by artists of the first repute for work of this kind—F. S. Church, Hamilton Gibson, Thomas Moran, W. St. John Harper, and half a score others, Mr. Andrew superintending the work. Most of the illustrations are full page, and these are surrounded by a delicate border in tint: there are, besides, many ornamental titles, head and tail pieces, etc. Besides "Fairy Lillian," the poems include "Mariana," whose illustrations by W. L. Taylor are finely drawn; "Ode to Memory," "The Ballad of Oriana," and others. Mr. Charles Copeland has a very effective drawing of

" . . . a lowly cottage, whence we see
Stretched wide and wild the waste, enormous marsh"
in the "Ode to Memory," and justice to the talent and conscientious labor which the book shows would demand a much more extended notice of other pictures. (\$6.00.)

Messrs. J. B. Lippincott Co. issue a series of small holiday books in monotint, with numerous lithograph illustrations. They are all of English workmanship, and some of them are quite pretty. The topics chosen for illustration include a poem, "The Traveller," by George Manville Fenn; "The Message of Love," extracts from various authors; "Our Father's Promises," passages from Scripture; and others suitable for illustration, the editor of the whole series of twelve being Mr. George C. Haite. The illustrations include some sixteen English artists, and their work is of varying merit. Some that we have particularly observed as good are landscapes by J. Fullwood, and sketches of animal life, (in "Seven of Us"), by Fannie Moody and Christine and Gertrude Hammond.

"The Bugle Song" of Tennyson, Goethe's "Song of the Spirits over the Waters," and three other poems by Scott, Longfellow, and Moore, are presented by Messrs. Estes & Lauriat in a small quarto. There are four full-page and several smaller illustrations, with half a dozen ornamental titles, head-pieces, etc., the whole engraved and printed under the direction of Mr. George T. Andrew. The cover in olive green, with ornamentation in silver and gold, is striking. (\$1.50.)

IRELAND UNDER COERCION. The Diary of an American. By William Henry Hurlbert. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.
Some months ago we reviewed a book by Mr. George Pellew of the Boston bar, in which he described with great care and im-

partiality his visit to Ireland, in which he talked with all kinds and classes of people, and tried to get at the various points of view from which the Irish problem is regarded. We now have before us a book of much the same plan but as different as possible in spirit. Both are the works of Americans who have gone to Ireland out of interest in social and economic problems. Both are the work of Free Traders, who for that reason really have no solution for Irish difficulties. But while Mr. Pellew's book is a really valuable contribution to the study of the Irish problem, because it narrates what he saw and heard in an objective and impartial way, and reserves his inferences for his final chapter, that of Mr. Hurlbert is the work of an anti-Irish partisan throughout. It is as much a party pamphlet as was Mr. Froude's three-volumed work, "The English in Ireland," and at every step the prejudices of his partisanship carry him away. It is impossible to place entire credence upon his reports of what was said to him. Mr. John O'Leary, a man who is the soul of honor, flatly denies having told Mr. Hurlbert what is reported here as said by him. Others probably would do the same, if they thought it worth while. And as for what Mr. Hurlbert says he saw, one need only compare his account of the Gweedore estates with that given by Mr. Pellew, to see how an objective story differs from a partisan one.

Mr. Hurlbert professes to believe that Mr. Parnell is a mask for Mr. Henry George,—whose advocates the Irish leader has suppressed at every opportunity. The National League, which avows its purpose to turn the Irish peasant into a land-owner, is laboring to destroy private property in land. Unionists have to seal their letters with sealing-wax, as otherwise the Nationalist clerks in the post-offices would open and read them. The Irish are dishonest when they profess to support Protection in America, and insincere when they express a desire for it in Ireland. The Tweed administration of New York is a type of that which a population of land-owners would set up in Ireland. And so forth. The book has no value whatever to that portion of the public which really desires to be correctly informed.

BRIEFER NOTICES.

THERE are writers who possess the critical faculty in a high degree, but are deficient in constructive power. An instance of this is Dr. John Gibbons of the Chicago bar, whose "Tenure and Toil; or the Rights and Wrongs of Property and Labor," (Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.), has so much merit in the first half as to make us regret that this was not published alone. It is a keen and searching examination of the doctrines of Henry George and Dr. McGlynn, which goes nearer to the core of the question than does any other book on the subject, except, perhaps, Mr. Cyrus Elder's "Land and Labor." And it adds value to this that Dr. Gibbons passes in review the history of property in ancient and modern times, thus turning daylight upon a region which the Land-nationalizers have filled with spectres.

But as for the remedies Dr. Gibbons proposes for existing social evils, they are good, bad, and indifferent. He would enforce strictly the responsibility for injuries done to workmen in the use of machinery, and make the compensation adequate. He would abolish all suits to recover debts, other than wages. He would legislate against Trusts after an heroic fashion. He would use the national Surplus to transfer the unemployed of the great cities to the public domain,—where most of them would starve. And his other remedies, we regret to say, are of the same unremedial sort.

Messrs. Lee and Shepard issue a series of 12mo volumes with the general designation of "Good Company," reprinting at a very low price,—only fifty cents a volume,—some of the best beloved works in the lists of minor literature. A bundle of five, recently sent us, includes "Dreamthorp," by Alexander Smith, a collection of his essays; Leigh Hunt's "The Wishing Cap Papers;" a collection of Douglas Jerrold's papers, with the title "Fireside Saints;" a selection from Steele, with the title "The Lover and Other Papers;" and "A Physician's Problems," by Dr. Charles Elam. These volumes are the first of twelve which are announced by these publishers, all, it may be observed, being essays or short sketches. The collections from Leigh Hunt and Steele were made, (some years ago; now reissued), expressly for these publishers. The books are well and substantially made, for the price.

A light reading series which promises well is Brentano's "Romantic Library," of which Number 1 reaches us and Number 2 is in press. Anything from this house may be depended on to have point and flavor;—a special originality, also,—it being a worthy feature of the Brentano list that it appeals strongly to those who care for the exceptionally good things, whether they are the exceptionally popular things or not. Further than this the opening number of the "Romantic Library" need not detain us, since its contents though highly approved are not new. They are the "Jettatura" of Théophile Gautier, "A Noble Sacrifice," by Paul

Feval, and "The Black Pearl," by Victorien Sardou. These are admirable short tales, that of Gautier being especially strong. The form of these books is very handy and attractive.

An excellent book for young girls is "Pen," a story by the anonymous author of "Laddie" and other favorite tales. Pen is short for Penelope, the young heroine of the story, and its narrator. It is a tale of early trials, ending happily through the girl's strength of character and native virtue. This author shows the possession of real feeling and of good taste, and she, (we can hardly be mistaken in this), moreover has an effective style. The pathos of the book is unforced and touches a true and responsive note. The moral tone of "Pen" is high, and better recreation and instruction than this book offers to the ages especially addressed, could hardly be asked. (Roberts Brothers.)

"Scotch Caps," by J. A. K., (T. Y. Crowell & Co.), is a story of school life for boys, full of bustle and activity, and calculated to please the youngsters, though with possibly too strong a dash of sensationalism to be entirely wholesome. A struggle of students with certain rough country neighbors is narrated with much detail, and there are points in this connection of which we doubt the propriety, or rather the advisability.

MAGAZINE NOTES.

SUCCESS attends *The Forum* in its selection of topics and writers. Considering that it is a magazine of discussion, entirely, and that to the great mass of people discussion is but an additional weight upon the already wearied mind, it is a special triumph for such a periodical to command and hold public attention. In the December issue there are several notable articles. Archdeacon Farrar proceeds with his criticism of Tolstoi's religious views, arguing that true Christianity is not necessarily so Christ-like as the Russian philosopher insists. George W. Cable presents again the question of the Negro's relation to the South and the Nation, declaring that "the problem is being solved; slowly, through the years, it is true." Judge Tourgeé declares that American fiction, now, is almost wholly Southern, only Mr. James and Mr. Howells being notable as not taking their scenes from that field. "A foreigner," he says, "studying our current literature, without knowledge of our history, and judging our civilization by our fiction, would undoubtedly conclude that South was the seat of intellectual empire in America, and the rican the chief romantic element of our population." Superintendent Brockway, of the Elmira Reformatory, argues that no system of employing criminals is effective or even free from positive damage, except that of productive industry. Mr. Edward Atkinson, in an essay on "The Price of Life," sums up the conclusions he has reached in his preceding articles, showing that on the average the American people, who are the best-to-do in the world, live on about 45 cents a day.

We must rather rejoice that the *Atlantic* concludes in its December issue Miss Murfree's story, "The Despot of Broomsedge Cove." It has seemed long, and the ordinary reader cannot help the feeling that he has now heard a good deal of that *locale* and those characters. No one need deny the originality, the strength, or the artistic skill of Miss Murfree's work; the sole criticism of importance simply is that the interest of the public cannot be expected to remain concentrated upon the mountains of Eastern Tennessee. Prof. A. S. Hardy's new novel, "Passe Rose" is something quite out of the common,—a story of mediæval times in Flanders, capitably worked out in detail. It is given out that he thinks it his best work, exceeding "But Yet a Woman," and "A Wind of Destiny." Mr. W. R. Thayer's paper on the close of Garibaldi's career is an excellent piece of work; his interest in Italian history and literature is based upon a sound philosophy, and accompanied by a fine critical faculty. Among the contributors whom the *Atlantic* is introducing, Mr. Thayer will be found, we think, one of the most notable, as a critic and essayist.

As an example of the novel of action, "The Master of Balantrae," Robert Louis Stevenson's new fiction, now running as a serial in *Scribner's*, is certain to be marked. There is movement in it indeed: the instalment for December gives us a cruise with the pirate Teach, "Blackbeard," and a full portion of the old-fashioned details of piratical life. The story is very absorbing, and is to run through the greater part of 1889. There is a notable poem of more than usual length in this December number by Mr. Charles Henry Lüders, of Philadelphia. It has both vital thought and rhythmic charm.

AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS.

THE completion of the ninth edition of the *Encyclopædia Britannica* is to be celebrated after the English manner in such cases, by a dinner, to be given at Cambridge, some time this

month. Professor Robertson Smith, who alone survives of the chief editors, is to be the host on the occasion.

Mr. Smalley, in his dispatches to the *Tribune*, says: "Sir Lyon Playfair, perhaps on the strength of having an American wife, is said to be writing an article for the *Nineteenth Century* on the American Presidential election. Sir Lyon is one of those Free Traders who believe the Gospel of Free Trade can be historically traced to Mount Sinai."

Professor Sayce has written a popular book on the Hittites for the Religious Tract Society.

Pfeiffer of Leipzig has published Part IV. of Strassmaier's Babylonian Texts.

The second (and last) volume of the English Translation of Professor Schrader's "Cuneiform Inscriptions and the Old Testament" has appeared.

The "Life and Letters of Mary Howitt," edited by her daughter, will now appear in London, and will no doubt prove a work of exceptional interest.

Southey's "Life of John Wesley" is being edited for an entirely new edition by Canon Atkinson, with additional notes and other valuable material. Messrs. Warne & Co. will publish it.

Messrs. White & Allen announce an edition of Anster's "Faust" (the first version made in English verse) with colored illustrations after Gregory's famous aquarelles, together with numerous designs in black and white.

Richard Herne Sheppard has in press a revised edition of his "Tennysonianism," corrected and enlarged, and with the addition of a copious bibliography.

Roberts Brothers publish December 1st, the first volume of "Sunday School Stories," based on the "Golden Texts of the International Lessons" for 1889, by Rev. Dr. E. E. Hale.

G. P. Putnam's Sons have ready the second volume of Prof. Charles F. Richardson's "History of American Literature." It deals with novelists and poets and comes down to the year 1885. Among the authors considered are Longfellow, Emerson, Whittier, Poe, Lowell, Holmes, Cooper, and Hawthorne. Some of them have separate chapters.

Messrs. Macmillan have been hurrying Prof. Bryce's "American Commonwealth" through the press, so as to have it ready by December 1st. The book is principally devoted to national and State governments, the party system, public opinion, and social institutions.

Harper & Bros. will publish directly two striking new novels "Colonel Quaritch, V. C.," by H. Rider Haggard, and "A Christmas Rose," by R. E. Francillon.

Messrs. Swan, Sonnenschein & Co. announce "Is Marriage a Failure?" containing in book form the correspondence in the *London Telegraph* on the subject, including Mrs. Lynn Linton's much talked of paper, and an article on "The Marriage Laws of the World," by Mr. H. A. Smith.

A cablegram announces the death in Paris of Edmond Gondinet, the dramatist, at the age of 59. He wrote a number of successful plays in the extreme modern manner, chief among them being "Les Grandes Demoiselles" and "Le Panache."

"New Amsterdam—New Orange—New York" is the title of a brochure now in the hands of the printer, and compiled by Gen. Charles W. Darling, corresponding secretary of the Oneida Historical Society, at Utica, N. Y. The material has been gathered from a large number of unpublished folio manuscript volumes of public records.

Messrs. P. Blakiston & Co., Philadelphia, have just ready "The Physician's Visiting List," for 1889, being the 38th year of the issue of this original and valuable pocket book and diary for the "general practitioner."

Ginn & Co. have about ready a new and revised edition of Greenough's Latin Grammar, long a standard among high-class text-books.

Mr. D. Nutt, London, will issue shortly an Egyptian reading book, compiled by Mr. E. A. Wallis Budge, of the British Museum, and comprising various liturgical and historical texts, "The Decree of Canopus," "The Tale of the Two Brothers," etc.

"The Leading Facts of French History," by D. H. Montgomery, to be published in January by Ginn & Co., will be a companion work to the same author's "Leading Facts of English History," which has been well received and has just gone into a second edition.

Dr. B. W. Richardson's announced "Son of a Star" (Longmans') is a historical romance of Great Britain and Judea in the days of Hadrian. It is the story of a futile rising against Roman rule.

PERIODICAL LITERATURE.

A NEW portrait of Mr. Whittier will appear in the January number of the *Atlantic Monthly*. The poet was among the contributors to the first number of this magazine.

Once *A Week* has secured a story from Amélie Rives Chanler called "My Lady's Tongue," the heroine being a woman of garrulous tendencies.

The Hay-Nicolay "Life of Lincoln" has just entered upon its third and last year of serial publication in *The Century*. The next three installments of the "Life" will be of the highest historical importance, as they deal with that part of Lincoln's career which gives him his greatest fame. In these chapters the subject of emancipation is treated—the growth of the thought in Lincoln's mind, and the various steps taken by him toward the final event. The December installment will be called "The First Plans for Emancipation," and will contain the earliest draft of the Proclamation, with other matter never before printed.

A French translation of Bret Harte's "Snow Bound at Eagle's" is appearing in the *Nouvelle Revue*.

The new volume of *Littell's Living Age*, which will begin with the New Year will be the 180th of this periodical. Four volumes are published yearly and *Littell* is therefore 45 years old, leading, as we think, all its companion publications in this respect.

Another European language is recorded among those having a periodical press—an Albanian newspaper having been just established, or it may be more proper to say, just started.

The November number of the *Universal Review* contains a contribution from half a dozen women writers on the progress of women, Mrs. Henry Fawcett writing on the political education of the sex, Miss Clough on the extension of the higher education, Mrs. William Harrison (Lucas Malet) on literature, Miss Agnes Garrett on women of business, etc. The progress of the sex in art is shown by drawings made specially for this purpose by Miss Jessie Macgregor, Mrs. Jopling, Mrs. Cecil Lawson, Miss Dorothy Tennant, and others.

SCIENCE NOTES.

THE accident to an imperial train in Russia, in which twenty-seven others injured, was probably due, as explained in *Engineering*, to fast speed over a road-bed calculated only for slow-moving trains. The speed of an ordinary passenger train in Russia is said to be, on an average, 15 miles an hour, the mail trains attaining a speed of 20 miles. On the road on which the accident occurred, the rails in use were of light weight and the track it seems was in poor condition, as the Czar himself picked up a piece of rotten tie upon the scene of the disaster. The train consisted of 19 cars, drawn by two heavy locomotives, and was running down grade at the rate of 43 miles per hour. Accidents from similar defects of road-bed are numerous in continental Europe, especially in Germany and France, where increases in the weight of rolling-stock have been made without alteration in the size of rails, etc. Railroad accidents on the Paris, Lyons, and Mediterranean line are said to have become of such notorious frequency that the initial letters of that road are grimly said to stand for "Pour La Morgue."

The dissatisfaction with the present system of public education in Great Britain is growing rapidly. In the *Nineteenth Century* for November is a long article protesting against the present method of sacrifice of education to examinations, and which is signed by several hundred well-known English men and women. Among them are the names of Prof. Bryce, Lord Lytton, Grant Allen, Edward A. Freeman, Edmund Gosse, Frederic Harrison, Dr. James Martineau, Sir Morell Mackenzie, Sir Edwin Arnold, Mrs. E. Lynn Linton, and others. The protest is directed against "the dangerous mental pressure and misdirection of energies and aims, which are to be found alike in nearly all parts of our educational system." Some comment is also given in the same number by Profs. Max Müller and Freeman, and by Frederic Harrison. The latter says: "examination, having been called in to aid education, has grown and hardened into the master of education. . . . I say that it is a good servant, but a bad master; and, like good servants turned bad masters, is now bullying, spoiling, and humiliating education."

A commission appointed by the French Senate to report upon the subject of utilization of the sewage of Paris for irrigation, recently inspected the system now in operation in Berlin. The whole of the closely-built portion of that city, containing 1,150,000 inhabitants, is thoroughly sewered, and all waste matters are carried by water to pumping stations from which they are distributed to the irrigation fields. In the first experiments one acre of field

was allotted for each 400 inhabitants, but this was found to be insufficient, the land becoming soaked and muddy and the affluent imperfectly purified. The irrigated fields now comprise about 8,000 acres, and 6,000 remain to be taken into service as the population of the city increases.

Mr. H. F. McLeod, of the Smithsonian Institute, said recently, in speaking of ancient American tools, that carpentry was the trade of aboriginal Americans. He said: "The Indians and the mound builders had a very good idea of wood-working. You will see even now some very pretty joining done by Sioux Indians. Their tent poles make a fit which many a white carpenter would not like to try to better."

"The Aztecs knew how to make a very good and manageable glass, and their best cutting blades, swords, daggers, and spears, saws, chisels, and axes were made of it. When the edge dulled they broke it from the end instead of sharpening it, and got a new cutting line. You can see a great deal of aboriginal carpentry still in use among the Moqui Indians of the United States. They know how to make ladders, and they swing their doors on hinges from the top, and they know how to mortise timbers—knew how long before Columbus landed in America. The chisel they push rather than hammer, and they work the board up and down on a fixed saw rather than the saw on the board, but withal they get creditable results. The framework in the Pueblos is quite as honest as anything we have in America."

Announcement has been made in London of the death of N. M. Prjvalsky, the bold and successful explorer of the wildernesses of Central Asia. Until the expeditions of Prjvalsky began twelve years ago, the interior of Thibet and the highland region between East Turkestan and India were unknown to civilized man. The present expedition, during the progress of which the explorer died, was the fifth undertaken by him. The specimens collected, it is estimated, amount—including botanical, zoological, and geological specimens—to over 30,000. Prjvalsky's account of his fourth journey has just been published. He was an enthusiastic traveler and hunter, and an athletic and companionable man.

CRITICAL AND OTHER NOTES.

GARIBALDI.

Wm. R. Thayer in December *Atlantic Monthly*.

HE was inspired by two ideals, and those two the noblest,—love of liberty and love of his fellow-men; ideals which he might not cherish in secret, but which he must proclaim before a hostile world; ideals for which he endured poverty, exile, fatigues, and the perils of battle. He believed that in every man there dwells a consciousness of right which needs only to be quickened in order to produce righteous acts. His career, which typifies in the large that of thousands of his contemporaries, confounds those materialists who assert that the age of emotions, of high-souled unselfishness, of romance, of true tragedy, has been left behind, and that we have entered the Sahara of egotism and commonplace. In the history of modern Europe, which is the history of the reconstruction of society upon the principles of nationality, political equality, and commercial equity, feudalism having crumbled into ruins, there is no nobler chapter than that in which the unification of Italy is told. Garibaldi was the popular hero of that episode. The race whose heart beat true in Garibaldi, and whose head thought wisely in Cavour, if its character weakens not, will contribute generously to the civilization of the future.

"PENNSYLVANIA DUTCH."

Communication in American Notes and Queries.

AN article on this subject in the *Saturday Review*, reprinted in *Littell's Living Age*, for September 15, 1888, contains several errors which ought not to pass unchallenged. The author evidently writes without much personal knowledge of his theme, and therefore innocently perpetuates the mistakes of his predecessors.

The article acknowledges that the dialect is not properly Dutch. Would it not be better, then, to call it in print, "Pennsylvania German"?—as it is certainly a German dialect. Many educated Pennsylvania Germans decidedly object to the term Dutch, as applied to their dialect, because it conveys a false impression.

It is a mistake to represent the Germans of Pennsylvania as living precisely as their ancestors did, and especially as reading books "printed and bound in the style of the Reformation." There is a grain of truth in such statements when applied to the so-called Peace sects, but the latter constitute but a small part of the German population of the State. A short trip through the eastern counties of Pennsylvania should convince any one that in the "arts of living," the Germans are fully abreast with any other rustic community.

The dialect has been greatly corrupted by the admixture of

English elements, but it is not every English word or idiom that can be employed in this way. In this respect its unwritten laws are inflexible. In the article to which we have referred, the phrase, "he has torn his breeches," is rendered, "Er hat sei britches zertora." This is all wrong. The German prefix *zer* does not occur in Pennsylvania German, and the English verb *to tear* is one of those which the dialect absolutely rejects. A Pennsylvania German would say, as nearly as the sounds can be expressed by English orthography, "Er hot sei Hosse verrisse."

The article contains several similar errors, and in one instance a numeral appears in a form which is not only improper but ludicrous.

Phrases which are almost pure German are crowded into a single barbarous word, having been taken down phonetically by persons who did not understand the language. The intentions of the writer of the article are excellent, and in some respects his work is not without value; but he writes at a disadvantage, and has been misled by authors who presumed to write about a subject which they did not understand.

Lancaster, Pa.

J. H. D.

THE SOUTH AS A FIELD FOR FICTION.

Judge A. W. Tourgée, in *The Forum* for December.

It matters not whence the great names of the literary epoch which is soon to dawn may derive their origin. No doubt there is something of truth in Herbert Spencer's suggestion, that the poets and novelists as well as the rulers of the future will come from the great plains and dwell in the shadows of the stern and silent mountains of the West. Greatness is rarely born where humanity swarms. Individual power is the product of a wide horizon. Inspiration visits men in solitude, and the Infinite comes nearer as the finite recedes from the mental vision; only solitude must not be filled with self. No solitary, self-imprisoned for his own salvation, ever sang an immortal strain; but he that taketh the woes of a people into the desert with him, sees God in the burning bush. Method is but half of art—its meaner half. Inspiration gives the better part of immortality. Homer's heroes made his song undying, not his sonorous measures; and the glow of English manfulness spreads its glamour over Shakespeare's lines, and makes him for all ages the poet from whom brave men will draw renewed strength and the unfortunate get unfailling consolation. Scott's loving faith in a chivalry which perhaps never existed, not only made his work imperishable, but inspires with healthful aspiration every reader of his shining pages.

Because of these things it is that the South is destined to be the Hesperides Garden of American literature. We cannot foretell the form its product will wear or even guess its character. It may be sorrowful, exultant, aspiring, or perhaps terrible, but it will certainly be great—greater than we have hitherto known, because its causative forces are mightier than those which have shaped the productive energy of the past. That its period of highest excellence will soon be attained there is little room to doubt. The history of literature shows that it is those who were cradled amid the smoke of battle, the sons and daughters of heroes yet red with slaughter, the inheritors of national woe or racial degradation, who have given utterance to the loftiest strains of genius. Because of the exceeding woefulness of a not too recent past, therefore, and the abiding horror of unavoidable conditions which are the sad inheritance of the present, we may confidently look for the children of soldiers and of slaves to advance American literature to the very front rank of that immortal procession whose song is the eternal refrain of remembered agony, before the birth-hour of the twentieth century shall strike.

GERMAN OPERA AND THE VOICE.

A Contributor in *Atlantic Monthly* for December.

THE best singers of Wagner's music to-day are the singers who were trained in the old Italian school and developed through the practice of Italian opera. But, unfortunately, these singers are dying out, and their successors have neither their training nor their practice to fortify them against the demands of "the music of the future."

It is the fashion to assert that "Italian opera is dead," and this in face of the fact that the greatest living singer sings only in Italian opera. It is an absurd assertion, for there will always be voices for which florid music is better suited than any other, and there will always be listeners who prefer brilliant execution to heavy recitative. Patti will never want for an audience, nor will any other singer who is perfect in her art. The trouble is that the increasing popularity of German opera has caused a proportionate carelessness in the rendering of the works of the rival school, and therefore it is no wonder that the public prefer Lohengrin in full glory to Lucia indifferently performed. Des Teufels Anthel was recently given in the Royal Opera at Munich, and as

Fräulein Dressler cannot sing florid music, Carlo Broschi's trills and runs, which make that rôle so attractive, were omitted! One of the daily papers acknowledged that the omission was a rather daring innovation, but excused it on the ground that "*we Germans do not care much for colorature.*" What made the incident still more surprising was the fact that only a short time previous to this maimed performance Lucca had sung the rôle in her most brilliant manner to a crowded and enthusiastic house. In the same theatre, Robert der Teufel was given not long ago with the part of Isabella omitted! Think of it,—Robert without the Gna-den aria!

The Wagnerites are accustomed to assert that Wagner's music does not injure the voice. But this pleasing delusion will not bear the test of experience. Let any one listen to Heinrich Vogl when he comes, fresh from his summer vacation, to such rôles as Severus or Don Ottavio, and then hear him again after he has been through the Nibelungen Cyclus, and there will no longer be the slightest question as to the effect of Wagner's music upon the voice. Vogl has the advantage of a perfect method added to the gift of an organ exceptionally strong. Yet the tired sound does not leave his voice for weeks afterwards, and there is no doubt that his power will fail prematurely in consequence of the tremendous strain so frequently applied.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

- DONOVAN. A Modern Englishman. By Edna Lyall. Pp. 456. Paper. \$0.50. New York: D. Appleton & Co.
- MEMORIAL OF SARAH PUGH. A Tribute of Respect from Her Cousins. Pp. 136. \$1.00. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.
- THE BUGLE SONG AND OTHER POEMS. [Holiday Volume.] \$1.50. Boston: Estes & Lauriat.
- THREE VASSAR GIRLS IN FRANCE. A Story of the Siege of Paris. By Elizabeth W. Champney. Pp. 240. \$1.50. Boston: Estes & Lauriat.
- ON HORSEBACK. A Tour in Virginia, North Carolina, and Tennessee [Etc.] By Charles Dudley Warner. Pp. 331. \$1.25. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.
- THE CRITICAL PERIOD OF AMERICAN HISTORY, 1783-1789. By John Fiske. Pp. 368. \$2.00. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.
- A BLOCKADED FAMILY. Life in Southern Alabama during the Civil War. By Parthenia Antoinette Hague. Pp. 176. \$1.00. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.
- ANCIENT ROME IN THE LIGHT OF RECENT DISCOVERIES. By Rodolfo Lanciani. (Illustrated.) Pp. 329. \$6.00. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.
- THE RELIGIONS OF THE WORLD. An Outline of the Great Religious Systems. By David James Burrell, D. D. Pp. 332. \$1.25. Philadelphia: Presbyterian Board of Publication.
- BETTER TIMES. Stories by the Author of "The Story of Margaret Kent." Pp. 400. \$1.50. Boston: Ticknor & Co.
- HER ONLY BROTHER. By W. Heimburg. Translated from the German by Jean W. Wylie. Pp. 406. \$1.25. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co.
- WHAT TO DO? Thoughts Evoked by the Census of Moscow. By Count Lyof N. Tolstoi. Pp. 241. Paper. \$0.50. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co.
- WILLIAM PENN IN AMERICA: Or, an Account of his Life from 1631 Until His Final Return to England. By William J. Buck. Pp. 421. \$2.50. Philadelphia: Friends' Book Association.
- UNCLE RUTHERFORD'S NIECES. A Story for Girls. By Joanna H. Matthews. Pp. 302. \$1.25. New York: Frederick A. Stokes & Brother.
- THE EULOGY OF RICHARD JEFFERIES. By Walter Besant. Pp. 384. \$2.00. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.
- A HISTORY OF FRENCH PAINTING, from its Earliest to its Latest Practice, [Etc.] By C. H. Stranahan. Pp. 495. \$5.00. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.
- ASTRONOMY WITH AN OPERA GLASS. A Popular Introduction to the Study of the Starry Heavens [Etc.]. By Garrett P. Serviss. Pp. 154. \$—, New York: D. Appleton & Co.
- MEMORY: WHAT IT IS, AND HOW TO IMPROVE IT. By David Kay. (International Education Series.) Pp. 334. \$—, New York: D. Appleton & Co.
- LIVES OF THE PRESIDENTS. By William O. Stoddard.—Taylor, Fillmore, Pierce, Buchanan. Pp. 322.—Grover Cleveland. Pp. 263. Each \$1.25. New York: F. A. Stokes & Brother.

THE ZOLA BOOKS IN LONDON.

COMMENTING on the recent action of a London court in imposing a fine of \$500 on Mr. H. Vizetelly for publishing English translations of the works of Emile Zola, the *London Times* says: "Between prudery and pruriency in such matters there is a wide debatable ground, and it is not always easy to draw the line which separates what is permissible from what is not. But if the line is not to be drawn so as to exclude translations of such works of Zola as 'La Terre' and 'Pot Bouille,' it is plain that it can not be drawn at all. Other French works of fiction published in translation by Mr. Vizetelly, such as the novels of Gaboriau and Du Boisgobey, are not always very healthy reading, but their main interest lies in the elucidation of mystery or in the play of intrigue, and not in mere and sheer obscenity, naked, shameless, and unutterably vile. No one can ascribe the publication of such works to a high literary purpose or to any

motive worthy of respect. They are published purely for the sake of gain, and for gain which cannot be realized except by the corruption of those who buy and read them. Those who are proof against their corruption are proof against their attraction, for their literary merit, such as it is, is not sufficient to induce even the most hardy of students to wade through their overflowing nastiness. Hence the vast majority of those who read them read them for their filth alone, and unless such readers are utterly corrupt already they cannot be corrupted in the process. The evil wrought by literature of this vile character is immense, as was shown and acknowledged in the debate on obscene publications initiated in the House of Commons during the last session by Mr. Samuel Smith. In any case, we fear, the law can do little to cope with this evil, but it is well that the little that it can do should be done. We would advocate no prudish standard of propriety in such matters, no rigid or puritanical system of restriction; but, after all, there is such a thing as public decency, and unquestionably the publication of a cheap English translation of 'La Terre' is an outrage upon it."

The London *Standard* also, in approving the decision, says: "It is mere sophistry to argue that to make a difference between bad books that are cheap and bad books that are dear is legislating for the rich as against the poor. Bad as it may be to issue *éditions de luxe* of immoral works for the benefit of wealthy amateurs, it is tenfold worse to scatter them in such a form that they are likely to get into the hands of thousands of half-educated young men and women. We cannot save the deliberately vicious from going out of their way to seek contamination; but we can and ought to protect those who might otherwise be pure and healthy from having the infection thrust upon them. For this reason we are exceedingly glad that the Treasury has read a salutary lesson to the enterprising gentlemen who have found their profit in this circulation of offensive foreign literature. We are no believers in the censorship of the press, partly because it is generally futile and partly because it can never be exercised without inflicting more mischief than it prevents. But we do not want to see 'the liberty of unlicensed printing' abused, and we trust that when, as in this case, works clearly calculated to degrade the public taste and to injure the public morals are circulated, there will never be any hesitation in putting the law into force against those who publish them."

DRIFT.

A DISPATCH from Washington announces the issue of the twenty-second volume of the Census of 1880, completing that work. This, it says, was the most elaborate work of the kind ever undertaken in the world. The taking of the Tenth Census was provided for by an act of Congress, approved March 3, 1879, appropriating \$3,000,000 for the work. President Hayes, on April 1st of that year, appointed Francis A. Walker, a professor of Yale College, Superintendent of the Census, he having been connected

with the Ninth Census. General Walker determined to make the census something more than a mere tabulation of the age, nativity, and location of the population of the country, and arranged for a series of special reports upon important topics by special agents. These included many well-known persons. The titles of the volumes are as follows:

Vol. 1, Statistics of Population; Vol. 2, Statistics of Manufactures; Vol. 3, Statistics of Agriculture; Vol. 4, Agencies of Transportation; Vols. 5 and 6, Cotton Production in the United States; Vol. 7, Valuation, Taxation and Public Indebtedness; Vol. 8, Newspapers, Alaska, and Shipbuilding; Vol. 9, Forest Trees of North America; Vol. 10, Petroleum, Coke, and Building Stones; Vols. 11 and 12, Mortality and Vital Statistics; Vol. 13, Statistics and Technology of the Precious Metals; Vol. 14, Mining Laws of the United States; Vol. 15, Mining Industries of the United States; Vols. 16 and 17, Water Power of the United States; Vols. 18 and 19, Social Statistics of Cities; Vol. 20, Wages, Prices of the Necessaries of Life, Trades Societies and Strikes and Lockouts; Vol. 21, Defective, Dependent, and Delinquent Classes; Vol. 22, Machinery Used in Manufactures and Ice Industry.

The whole report makes a library of 19,304 pages, and cost, exclusive of printing, engraving, and binding, \$4,853,350, or 9 68-100 cents per capita of population in 1880, a less relative cost than any similar publication ever issued. The appropriation for printing, engraving, and binding was \$1,018,116. A large quantity of data was secured that was not tabulated and published, owing to the exhaustion of the appropriation.

In a double-leaded editorial article, the *Indianapolis Journal*, (which has been edited by Mr. E. W. Halford, now appointed private secretary of General Harrison), discusses Civil Service Reform, and the "clean sweep" suggestion. Among other things, it says of the reform:

"The movement did not come any too soon, and, if held to its original purpose, it cannot be too earnestly prosecuted for the welfare of the country. The fact that it has been made more or less odious by hypocritical professions and Pecksniffian pretenses is not the fault of the movement itself. The movement is essentially right. . . . Whatever sweeping is done should be done solely with a view to restoring the efficiency of the public service, and not establishing a precedent that the Democracy may use in future years for overturning and demoralizing it again. If there is any honesty in politics, the Republican party is pledged to use discrimination in removals from office as well as in appointments thereto, and to use both primarily for the public welfare rather than for supposed party advantage."

WHEN MIND AND BODY ARE OUT OF SORTS, with cold extremities, a yellowness in the skin, costiveness, dull headache, and an indisposition to stir about, be sure you are in for a Bilious Attack, springing from a more or less Disordered Liver. Dr. Jayne's Sanative Pills will bring the Liver to a healthy condition and speedily remove all biliary distress.

TRUST COMPANY.

CAPITAL, \$1,000,000.

The Guarantee

TRUST AND SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY

In its New Fire-Proof Building,

Nos. 316, 318 & 320 Chestnut Street,

IS PREPARED TO RENT SAFES IN ITS FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF VAULTS, with Combination and Permutation Locks that can be opened only by the renter, at \$9, \$10, \$14, \$16 and \$20; large sizes for corporations and bankers.

ALLOW INTEREST ON DEPOSITS OF MONEY ACT AS EXECUTOR, ADMINISTRATOR, GUARDIAN, Assignee, Committee, Receiver, Agent, Attorney, etc.

EXECUTE TRUSTS of every kind under appointment of States, Courts, Corporations or Individuals—holding Trust Funds separate and apart from all other assets of the Company.

COLLECT INTEREST OR INCOME, and transact all other business authorized by its charter.

RECEIVE FOR SAFE KEEPING, UNDER GUARANTEE, VALUABLES of every description, such as Coupon, Registered and other Bonds, Certificates of Stock, Deeds, Mortgages, Coin, Plate, Jewelry, etc. etc.

RECEIPT FOR AND SAFELY KEEP WILLS without charge.

For further information, call at the office or send for a circular.

THOMAS COCHRAN, President.

EDWARD C. KNIGHT, Vice-President.

HARRY J. DELANY, Treasurer.

JOHN JAY GILROY, Secretary.

RICHARD C. WINSHIP, Trust Officer.

DIRECTORS.

Thomas Cochran,
Edward C. Knight,
J. Barlow Moorhead,
Thomas MacKellar,
John J. Stadiger,
Clayton French,

W. Rotch Wister,
Alfred Fittler,
J. Dickinson Sergeant,
Aaron Fries,
Charles A. Sparks,
Joseph Moore, Jr.,
Richard M. Cook

INSURANCE.

THE AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Office in Company's Building,

308 AND 310 WALNUT STREET, PHILA.



CASH CAPITAL, \$500,000.00
RESERVED FOR REINSURANCE AND ALL OTHER
CLAIMS, 1,383,298.65
SURPLUS OVER ALL LIABILITIES, 461,120.10

Total assets, Oct. 1, 1887, \$2,344,418.75.

DIRECTORS:

T. H. MONTGOMERY, ALEXANDER BIDDLE,
JOHN T. LEWIS, CHAS. P. PEROT,
ISRAEL MORRIS, JOS. E. GILLINGHAM,
P. S. HUTCHINSON, SAMUEL WELSH.

CHARLES S. WHELEN,

THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, President,
RICHARD MARIS, Secretary,
JAMES B. YOUNG, Actuary.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

BARKER BROTHERS & Co.

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

125 South Fourth Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

Execute orders for Stocks, Bonds, allow Interest on Deposits, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage Business.

INSURANCE AND TRUST COS.

THE FIDELITY

Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit
Company of Philadelphia.

325-331 CHESTNUT STREET.

Charter Perpetual.

CAPITAL, \$2,000,000. SURPLUS, \$1,750,000.

SECURITIES AND VALUABLES of every description, including BONDS and STOCKS, PLATE, JEWELRY, DEEDS, etc., taken for SAFE KEEPING on SPECIAL GUARANTEE at the lowest rates.

Vault Doors guarded by the Yale and Hall Time Locks.

The Company also RENTS SAFES INSIDE ITS BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS, at prices varying from \$15 to \$75, according to size. An extra size for corporations and bankers; also, desirable safes in upper vaults for \$10. Rooms and desks adjoining vaults provided for safe-renters.

DEPOSITS OF MONEY RECEIVED ON INTEREST.

INCOME COLLECTED and remitted for a moderate charge.

The Company acts as EXECUTOR, ADMINISTRATOR and GUARDIAN, and RECEIVES AND EXECUTES TRUSTS of every description from the courts, corporations and individuals.

ALL TRUST FUNDS AND INVESTMENTS are kept separate and apart from the assets of the Company. As additional security, the Company has a special trust capital of \$1,000,000, primarily responsible for its trust obligations.

WILLS RECEIPTED FOR and safely kept without charge.

STEPHEN A. CALDWELL, President.

JOHN B. GEST, Vice-President, and in charge of the Trust Department.

ROBERT PATTERSON, Treasurer and Secretary.

CHAS. ATHERTON, Assistant Treasurer.

R. L. WRIGHT, Jr., Assistant Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

STEPHEN A. CALDWELL,
EDWARD W. CLARK,
GEORGE F. TYLER,
HENRY C. GIBSON,
THOMAS MCKEAN,

WILLIAM H. MERRICK,
JOHN B. GEST,
EDWARD T. STEEL,
THOMAS DRAKE,
C. A. GRISCOM,
JOHN C. BULLITT.

FINANCIAL.

THE FINANCE COMPANY
OF PENNSYLVANIA.

CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Capital, Full Paid, - \$2,500,000.
Capital Authorized, - \$5,000,000.

OFFICE, BULLITT BUILDING, PHILA.

Transacts a general Banking Business, Negotiates State, Municipal, Railroad, and other Loans. Issues Certificates of Deposit, in amounts to suit, drawing interest at rates varying with length of time of deposit. Also allows interest on daily balances of active accounts of corporations, merchants, tradesmen, and others, subject to check as in any bank. Accepts the transfer agency and registry of stocks, and acts as Trustee of mortgages of corporations.

DIRECTORS.

Wharton Barker, Charlemagne Tower, Jr.,
John H. Converse, T. Morris Perot,
Geo. DeB. Keim, Geo. W. Blabon,
James Dougherty, Philip C. Garrett,
Simon B. Fleisher, Isaac R. Childs,
Isaac Hough.

WHARTON BARKER, PRESIDENT.
CHARLEMAGNE TOWER, JR., VICE-PRESIDENT.
SIMON A. STERN, TREASURER.
RUSSELL STURGIS HUBBARD, SECRETARY.

LOMBARD INVESTMENT COMPANY.

Guarantee Fund . . . \$3,000,000.
Offers 6 Per Cent. First Mortgages on Farm and City Properties.

REASONS FOR INVESTING IN THE SECURITIES
OF THIS COMPANY:

First. Because it has had 35 years' experience without the loss of a dollar to a single investor.
Second. Because its conservative management is insured by the double liability of its stockholders.
Third. Because nearly 500 of the most prominent financial, business and charitable corporations, including about 60 Savings Banks, 50 Universities, Colleges and Academies, 70 General Church Boards and Churches, and 20 to 30 Insurance Companies, have invested in its loans for many years.
Fourth. Because these loans are readily negotiable, easily available as collateral, and, while paying a good interest, can be procured at par.
Fifth. Because the principal and interest of every loan are guaranteed by a fund amounting to about \$3,000,000.

PHILADELPHIA DIRECTORS:

GEO. PHILLER, President First National Bank.
GEO. M. TROUTMAN, Pres. Central Nat'l Bank.
WM. B. BEMENT, Industrial Iron Works.
GEO. BURNHAM, Baldwin Locomotive Works.
WM. McGEORGE, Jr., Attorney-at-law.

The Loans of the above Company, in amounts from \$250 to \$20,000, can be had at par and accrued interest from

WILLIAM McGEORGE, Jr.
Bullitt Building,
131-143 South 4th St., Phila.

Send for Pamphlet. 131-143 South 4th St., Phila.

THE INVESTMENT CO.
OF PHILADELPHIA.

310 CHESTNUT STREET.

CAPITAL, \$4,000,000. FULL PAID.

Conducts a general Banking business.
Allows Interest on Cash Deposits, Subject to Check, or on Certificates.
Accounts of Banks and Bankers, Corporations, Firms, and Individuals solicited.
Buys and Sells Bills of Exchange, drawing on Baring Bros. & Co., London; Perier Freres et Cie, Paris; Mendelssohn & Co., Berlin, etc.
Issues Baring Bros. & Co.'s Circular Letters of Credit for travelers, available in all parts of the world.
Negotiates Securities, Railroad, State, Municipal, etc.
Undertakes the Registration and Transfer of Stocks and Bonds; Payment and Collection of Dividends, Coupons, and Interest; also acts as General Financial Agent for Individuals, Municipalities, Railroads, and other Corporations.
Offers for Sale First-class Investment Securities.

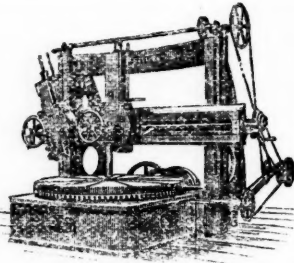
OFFICERS:

WILLIAM BROCKIE, President.
HENRY C. GIBSON, Vice President.
HENRY M. HOYT, Jr., Treasurer.
ETHELBERT WATTS, Secretary.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

WILLIAM BROCKIE, WHARTON BARKER,
GEORGE S. PEPPER, HENRY C. GIBSON,
MORTON McMICHAEL, T. WISTAR BROWN,
ISAAC H. CLOTHIER.

MANUFACTURERS AND ENGINEERS.



WM. SELLERS & CO., INCORPORATED,

Engineers and Manufacturers of
Machine Tools.

PHILADELPHIA.

Pennsylvania Steel Co.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

STEEL RAILS,
RAILWAY FROGS, CROSSINGS AND
SWITCHES.

BILLETS, SLABS, AND FORGINGS OF OPEN-
HEARTH AND BESSEMER STEEL.

WORKS AT STEELTON, DAUPHIN CO., PA.

OFFICE, 208 S. 4TH ST., PHILADELPHIA.

THE
WILLIAM CRAMP & SONS
SHIP AND ENGINE BUILDING CO.

BASIN, DRY DOCK, AND MA-
RINE RAILWAY,

Beach and Palmer Streets, Phila.
SHIPYARD AND MACHINE
SHOPS,

Beach and Norris Streets, Phila.

NEW YORK OFFICE, 44 BROADWAY.

Established 1847. Philadelphia, Pa.
A. WHITNEY & SONS,
CAR WHEEL WORKS

CHILLED AND STEEL-TIRED WHEELS, with or
without AXLES, for every kind of Railway and Tram-
way service. CASTINGS, chilled or not chilled.

INTERIOR DECORATION.

AMOS HILLBORN & CO.,
Designers and Manufacturers of
FINE FURNITURE
BEDDING
AND
DECORATIVE UPHOLSTERY.

NO. 1027 MARKET STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

INSURANCE AND TRUST COS.

INCORPORATED 1836. CHARTER PERPETUAL

THE GIRARD
LIFE INSURANCE, ANNUITY AND TRUST
Co. OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office, 2020 Chestnut St.

CAPITAL, \$500,000. SURPLUS, \$1,400,000.

ACTS AS EXECUTOR, ADMINISTRATOR
GUARDIAN, TRUSTEE, COMMITTEE OR
RECEIVER, AND RECEIVES DEPOSITS
ON INTEREST, AND INSURES
LIVES AND GRANTS ANNUITIES.

President, Effingham B. Morris.
Vice-President and Treasurer, Henry Tatnall,
Actuary, William P. Huston.
Assistant Treasurer, William N. Ely.
Real Estate Officer, Nathaniel B. Crenshaw.
Solicitor, George Tucker Bispham.

Effingham B. Morris, John B. Garrett,
George Taber, William H. Jenks,
Seth I. Comly, George Tucker Bispham,
H. H. Burroughs, William H. Gaw,
John A. Brown, Jr., B. Andrews Knight,
William Massey, Samuel B. Brown,
Benjamin W. Richards, Francis I. Gowen.

The Provident
LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE, No. 409 CHESTNUT STREET.

Incorporated 3d month, 22d, 1855. Charter perpetual.

Capital, \$1,000,000. Assets, \$20,115,023.49.

INSURES LIVES, GRANTS ANNUITIES, RE-
CEIVES MONEY ON DEPOSIT returnable on demand,
for which interest is allowed, and is empowered by law
to act as EXECUTOR, ADMINISTRATOR, TRUSTEE,
GUARDIAN, ASSIGNEE, COMMITTEE, RECEIVER,
AGENT, &c., for the faithful performance of which its
capital and surplus fund furnish ample security.
ALL TRUST FUNDS AND INVESTMENTS ARE
KEPT SEPARATE AND APART from the assets of the
Company.

The incomes of parties residing abroad carefully
collected and duly remitted.
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President.
T. WISTAR BROWN, Vice-President.
A. A. S. WING, Vice-President and Actuary.
JOSEPH ASHBROOK, Manager of Insurance Dep't.
J. ROBERTS FOULKE, Trust Officer

DIRECTORS:

Sam'l R. Shipley, Israel Morris,
T. Wistar Brown, Chas. Hartshorne,
Richard Cadbury, Wm. Gummere,
Henry Haines, Frederic Collins,
Richard Wood, Philip C. Garrett,
William Hacker, Justus C. Strawbridge,
J. M. Albertson, James V. Watson,
Ara S. Wing.

The American.

Index and Title-pages for Volume XV.
(October 22, 1887, to April 14, 1888), can be
had upon application to the publishers of
THE AMERICAN. P. O. Box 924, Phila-
delphia.